The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, MAY 28, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GREAT

Closing Out Trustee's Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE

BELONGING TO THE

CHICAGO LAND COMP'Y,

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

Wednesday, June 13, 1883,

At their office, Room 3, 34 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

By the Articles of Association of said Company it is provided that all the real estate in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1883, must be sold at auction to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the City of Chicago, and composed of about 4,000 feet of water-frontage on the North Branch and North Branch Canal, at and between Division street and North avenue; also a large number of vacant lots in the vicinity of the docks and railroads; all well adapted for manufacturing purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for 30 years.

The land will be sold for one-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with 6 per cent interest, payable annually; a deposit of 10 per cent to be made at time of sale.

This property will be offered, prior to the auction sale, at low prices, and is well worth the attention of manufacturers and parties desiring water-frontage.

WALTER S. GURNEE,
EDWIN H. SHELDON,
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,
Trustees.
E. H. FISHBURN, Secretary.

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, FOR MEN.

The magnitude and variety of the stock shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Is unsurpassed in the world, and should be seen by all desiring reliable goods at LOWEST PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS are offered in broken lines of Underwear, which are being offered at 20 per cent off regular prices.



Wrought-Iron Fences

CHEAPER THAN WOOD.

Now is the time to get a handsome Iron Fence while iron is low. We will give one like the above cut that will stand 100 years for only $1.50 per lineal foot.

Other styles $1 and upward. Ornamental Posts and Gates extra.

N.B.—These Fences are NOT made of wire, but have three rails of heavy wrought-iron bars; the top rail of a patent truss pattern, the bottom rails of angle iron and set with half-inch pickets; every eight feet a wrought-iron post, well set in the ground below frost, or set on stone coping. There has never been an opportunity like this to get such goods for so little money.

Crestings, Window Guards, Etc.,

At Reduced Rates.

BARBEE IRON AND FENCE WORKS,
GEO. H. HESS, Manager. 100 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement No. 1432 Wabash-av.

The entire fifth floor of the Dickey Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight elevator.

Third floor 118 Randolph-st.

Store and basement, 231 Wabash-av., opposite Matteson House.

Flats in the Hotel Albany

Are now completed, and may be inspected by tenants today. To private families only, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels, and sideboards, etc. Plans may be seen at my office.

JAMES M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

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MADE "TO ORDER" BY

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Make their goods unquestionably the most durable and sightly possible to produce. PRICES REASONABLE.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 1226 F Street, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will give prompt attention to the prosecution of Pension Claims before the Pension-Office and await final action in each case for his fee. Claimants wishing his services can forward powers of attorney authorizing him to prosecute their claims. Care should be observed to give the number of the claim. Persons wishing to file claims will, upon application, be furnished with necessary blanks.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of shareholders of the Chicago & Springfield Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 25, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN DUNN, Secretary.
Chicago, May 17, 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of shareholders of the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 25, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon.

WM. J. MAURIAC, Secretary.
Chicago, May 17, 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of shareholders of the South Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 25, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 11:45 o'clock noon.

JOHN DUNN, Secretary.
Chicago, May 17, 1883.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1883.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company in the City of Chicago.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of the 11th of May until the morning of the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DON'T

Drink the filthy lake water when you can have "Waukesha" Water, clear as crystal, delivered at your door at

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AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ART HONORED.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Boston, May 10.—Edward King telegraphs as follows to *The Journal* under date of London, May 10: "American Industrial Art has secured a great triumph in the appointment just made of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of New York, as special jewellers and gold and silver smiths to the Queen of England, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, and the Kings of Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Greece."—N. Y. Tribune, May 11, 1883.

LINDSAY BROS.

Tailors,

170 State-st. (over N. Matson & Co.),

Offer a Superior Line of

English Greys

AND

Scotch Mixtures

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

TO HOTEL MEN!

The large Five-Story Solid Brick Hotel now nearly completed, on the corner of Portage-av. and Donald-st., in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which without exception is the best Hotel City in the Northwest, will shortly be ready for occupation. To a desirable Tenant, this house, built in the most substantial manner and Furnished with all the Latest Modern Improvements, including Steam Heating, Gas, Water, Fire-Escapes, etc., etc., is most conveniently arranged, the plans on which it was built having been especially prepared by one of the leading architects of Chicago.

The rooms, about 140 in number, are very spacious, lofty ceilings, well lighted and ventilated, and the furnishings excel those of any other Hotel in the Northwest.

The house is centrally located on one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and would at once command a very large patronage, both local and transient.

To an Experienced Hotelkeeper, one accustomed to first-class hotel management, this gives an opportunity seldom offered.

None but principals and men of experience treated with.

Apply to FRED. McKENZIE, Barrister, WINNIPEG.

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LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	$ .25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
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28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
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32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton-st., New York.

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Which traverses the Great Wheat-raising Belt of America.

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This charming resort is delightfully situated on Shelter Island, 95 miles east of New York City. Excellent Yachting, Rowing, Fishing, Bathing, and Driving. Large and beautiful groves, good music and superb cuisine.

Opens for the season Thursday, June 21, 1883.

WILSON & CHATFIELD, Props.

THE ARGYLE

BABYLON, L. I., N. Y.

This new and elegant Summer Hotel will open for the season of 1883 Tuesday, May 29.

JAMES P. COLT.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

During the summer months will find desirable apartments, consisting of parlor, bedrooms, and bathroom, private dining-room if desired, at special rates from May 1st to Sept. 1st at THE HANOVER, No. 2 East Fifteenth-st., corner Fifth-av.

Address W. E. ALLIS.

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AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full Collegiate Course. Music and Art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 12, 1883. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

Summer School of Elocution,

Cleveland, O. Lemuel G. White Method. July 9 to August 11, 1883. JULIA A. ORUM, Principal, 7 Lafayette-st., Germantown, Pa. 342 Pearl-st., Cleveland, O.

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Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

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The owner of this renowned brand, which has been awarded the premium at the exhibition of Vienna in 1873, wants agents for the direct sale of his wines. Ten to 15 per cent commission, according to year of vintage and price. Address Mr. A. MARTIN, Proprietor, at Cru de Bellevue, near Bordeaux (Gironde), France. References required.

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A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System.

Electricity and Magnetism Utilized as never before for Healing the Sick.



THIS MAGNETIC BELT IS

WARRANTED TO CURE or Money Refunded, the following diseases without medicine:—Pain in the back, hips, head, or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, spinal diseases, torpid liver, gout, seminal emissions, impotency, asthma, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, erysipelas, indigestion, hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, dumb ague, etc.

When any debility of the GENERATIVE ORGANS occurs, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting weaknesses, and all those diseases of a personal nature, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to a healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Journalists,

And others who lead sedentary lives, and who are weak, nervous, or debilitated, resulting from overwork, care, anxiety, trouble, impure air, steady confinement in close rooms and offices—the want of proper physical exercise and other causes—and who also suffer from sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, want of appetite, and lack vitality, strength, and vigor, will find the use of our Magnetic Belt of the most POSITIVE BENEFIT in speedily ridding them of the ailments or indispositions with which they are troubled.

To Merchants, Bankers, and Business-Men

Generally, as well as salesmen, bookkeepers, and clerks who from close confinement to business and hard mental and physical work have impaired their health, and need a tonic to strengthen, tone up and reinvigorate their system, will find the

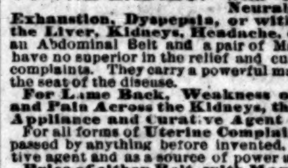
MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO. MAGNETIC BELT

The safest, simplest, and most effective remedy they can use. It does away with all *drugging of the stomach*, and assists Nature in a natural way to overcome disease by constantly recharging every nerve, cell, drop of blood, and filament that form the human system, with a mild, soothing, and invigorating magnetic influence, and which gradually restores the lost animal electricity to the body.

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Conductors, Engineers, and others subject to the constant jar of the cars, find themselves becoming nervous, with weakness of the kidneys, etc.; travelers and others exposed to sudden changes of temperatures and climates, and who are liable to colds, coughs, lung complaints, rheumatism, malarial, and contagious diseases, will not only find our Magnetic Belt a CURATIVE, but also a PREVENTIVE of these ills. They keep the blood pure, rich, and healthful, by giving it iron, magnetism, and electricity—which are the life of it—as well as imparting tone and vigor to the nerves, and strength and hardness to the muscles—thus keeping the system in its normal, healthful condition.

Warranted. TRY ONE.



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TO THE LADIES:—If you are afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and Pain Across the Kidneys, this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

For all forms of Uterine Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

Price of either Belt, with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by Express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by Mail, on receipt of price. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittance can be made in currency sent in letter at our risk.

The Magneton Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the underclothing (not next to the body like the many Galvanic and Electric Humbugs advertised so extensively), and should be taken off at night. They hold their power forever, and are worn at all seasons of the year. Over thirty thousand worn in Chicago alone.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resultant from cold feet completely avoided. One Dollar secures them by mail at our expense and risk. Send size of shoe worn.

Send stamp for the New Departure in "Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

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218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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ACRE BLOCKS

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DESIRABLE LOTS,

(25x167 and 100x200 feet),

On Seventy-Ninth-st.,

Beautifully located on and near the Lake Shore, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth-sts., on the new South Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad,

CHELTENHAM BEACH,

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Tuesday, May 29, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Hershey Music Hall, Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

TITLE PERFECT. ABSTRACT FURNISHED.

EASY TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 6 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent of purchase money required at time of sale.

For plats and further information apply to

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Before making your purchases for FURNITURE COVERINGS and CURTAIN DRAPERIES, CURTAIN POLES and SHADE HARDWARE, you will find it to your advantage to examine the stock of goods that is being sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES by

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Is the Only "Pure Air" Furnace in the Market.

Is made on Common-sense Principles. Has No Equal for Power or Economy of Fuel. NOW is the best season of the year to get the work done and get the May discount. HESS STOVE WORKS, 100 Lake-st.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALEXANDER III.

The Autocrat of All the Russias Formally Crowned at Moscow.

Eager Sight-Seers Lining the Avenues of the Ancient City.

The Royal Pair Anointed Within the Walls of the Cathedral.

Solemn Proclamation of the Assumption of the Imperial Sceptres.

The Streets Patrolled by Mounted Cossacks and Nihilism Thoroughly Repressed.

A Magnificent Procession—The Banquet at the Palace—Scenes and Incidents.

VIVE LE ROI.

MOSCOW WILD WITH DELIGHT.

MOSCOW, May 27.—[From today's New Yow *Times*.]—I have just returned from the Kremlin. Moscow is wild with excitement. Cannon are everywhere firing in single shots and in volleys, and 5,000 bells are ringing as only the bells of Moscow can ring in honor of the event which makes the 15th of May in the Russian calendar a red-letter day in the annals of the Russian Empire. Alexander III., who succeeded his father more than two years ago on the throne of all the Russias, has at last been crowned and appointed sovereign of the vast Empire which owns his sway. This morning in the presence of his imperial relations, his court, the various deputies of his people, and the representatives of the States and Kingdoms of the world, civilized and semi-barbarous, has assumed the imperial crown, and was anointed with the holy oil, thus conferring and consecrating in the eyes of his myriad subjects the righteousness of his rule and the sanctity of his person.

More than once during the last two years I have heard the opinion expressed by peasants in the country that the present Emperor was only half a Czar so long as he remained uncrowned. The completion of the ceremony, which has so deep a significance in the eyes of all orthodox Russia, is now being flashed along the wires to every part of the vast Empire—to the wandering Samoyedes; to the fierce mountaineers of the Caucasus; to the survivors of Geok Tepe, to distant shores of the Pacific—and everywhere the reign of Alexander III. acquires a new and higher prestige from the solemn celebration which Moscow has been privileged to witness today.

A RELIGIOUS EVENT.

In point of religious faith the Russian peasant of our times is in much the same state as the villeins and serfs of England, France, and Germany were in the period of the first crusade, and a war for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre would meet with no less favor here today than attended the preachings of Peter the Hermit, and the importance of today's anointment and coronation is only hightened by the fact that religion in Russia is in danger of being confounded with mere religious ceremony. Moreover, the church and the Crown, separate and even at times antagonistic, during the early stages of Russian history were fused into one by Peter the Great's high-handed consecration of himself as "Patriarch" of Russia, and the Czar is today in actual fact what Henry VIII. of England assumed to be 350 years ago—defender of the faith and head of the National Church. The scene I have just witnessed is of such extraordinary impressiveness and brilliancy that I almost despair of being able to convey even a faint reflection of its glories. Perhaps the utmost that can be said is that it was fully worthy of the occasion of the assumption of autocratic power by the absolute ruler of 80,000,000 of people.

THE PROCESSION.

Moscow was active by daybreak this morning, and at a very early hour every spot of open public space from which a glimpse could be obtained was thickly packed with spectators. Fortunately the line which the procession was to follow was a long one, as, although the Emperor and Empress were in the palace at the Kremlin, and had but a short distance to go to reach the cathedral, the procession started from the cavalry barracks, four miles distant. A great body of heraldic officials, mounted on gorgeously-trapped horses, rode out to the barracks, and a loud flourish of trumpets then sounded. The gate opened and the officer in command received from the heralds the Czar's order to follow them with his regiment. This he did, and the heralds then visited the barracks of the lancers, and, going round the town, were joined by the university, the clergy, the Judges, the Governors, the Prefects, the officers of guilds, and various deputations, the procession swelling gradually until it gained the vast proportions which it had assumed when it reached the Kremlin.

PRELIMINARIES.

Everywhere throughout the city a profuse display of flags, banners, drapery, devices, and national colors met the eye, but these were thickest along the line of the procession, where every window was crowded and every inch of standing room was occupied. The Kremlin was, however, the great point of attraction, and those who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets to the ceremony inside the cathedral began to arrive at the doors at 7:30. The tickets had necessarily been limited in number, the space available for the spectators being very small. Even the invitations extended to members of the Diplomatic Corps were restricted, and the foreign Princes were accompanied by only a portion of their suites. The Diplomatic body arrived together, having previously assembled at the German Embassy, and having been taken thence in state carriages. By 8:30 the cathedral was filled by all the officials and nobles of the highest rank and station in Russia, with the exception of those who formed a part of the imperial procession. Within the appearance of the interior was magnificent. The Eikonostasis, glittering with gold, formed a background to the picture. In the centre, between the four great columns, was a scarlet canopy with a double-headed eagle and emblazonings and plumes in black, yellow, and white. Under this stood the throne, and before it a table for the regalia. Every point of space on the floor of the cathedral, save that occupied by the imperial tombs, was crowded with the assembly in brilliant uniforms of every color, while the clergy, in gorgeous robes, extending in double lines from the dais to the entrance, presented the not least striking feature of the scene.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony began with the chanting of the Te Deum by the choir. Then there was a movement on the part of the clergy toward the door, where they received the Czarovitch, with whom came the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, the foreign Princes, and many ladies of the Court. The Czarovitch, with the Grand Dukes, took up a position to the right of the dais. After a short time had elapsed the roaring of cannon and the deep cheering of the mighty crowd without the edifice proclaimed that the imperial procession was on its way. The clergy again moved out to the door, where the Emperor and the Empress on their arrival were welcomed by the Archbishop of Moscow. The Archbishop of Kieff presented the holy water, and the Archbishop of Novgorod held the cross to be kissed. The Emperor and Empress, followed by the imperial family, entered the church in the wake of the clergy, while the choir intoned the psalm "Mercy and Justice," and having bowed three times before the imperial gates of the Eikonostasis they kissed the Holy Eikons, and mounting the dais took their seats on the thrones beneath the baldachine. The Emperor's throne was that known as the throne of Alexis Feodorovitch. It is composed of carved ivory. The Empress occupied the throne of Alexis Mikhailovitch. It is of silver, and is gilded and jeweled.

THE ADDRESS.

The Archbishops and the remainder of the clergy formed in two ranks on either side of the church, from the steps of the throne up to the imperial gates, and when the psalm ended and the bells had stopped ringing the Metropolitan of Novgorod approached the steps of the throne and addressed to the Emperor the following words:

"Most honorable and mighty Lord, our Emperor and the Autocrat of All the Russians, by the gracious will of God and the operation of the holy and all sanctifying spirit, and, by your permission, the coronation and anointing of your imperial Majesty with holy oil is now about to take place in this, the head church. Let your Majesty, therefore, in accordance with the custom followed by the ancient Christian monarchs and your God-crowned ancestors, be graciously pleased, in the hearing of your faithful subjects, to profess the orthodox Catholic faith according to belief." The speaker then held before the Emperor an open book from which his Majesty read aloud the profession of faith. The Metropolitan then said, "The blessing of the Holy Ghost be with thee, amen," the other Archbishop repeating the words sotto-voce. Then followed the ordinary litany, to which these petitions were added on behalf of the Emperor, that his coronation might be blessed with the blessing of the King of Kings, and the Ruler of Rulers; that his sceptre might be strengthened by the right hand of the Most High; that the anointing with holy oil might give him strength and wisdom from above to rule his people with justice; that he might long reign successfully in all things; that the Lord might hear him in the day of trouble, and that the name of the God of Jacob might be his defense; that He might send him help from above and protect him out of Zion; that the Lord might grant unto him grace to fulfill his counsels after his own heart; that his Judges might be neither corrupt nor respecters of persons; that his arms might be ever strengthened by the power of the Lord to humble beneath his feet every enemy; and that the coronation of his consort, the most honorable lady the Empress, might be blessed with the blessing of the King of Kings, and the ruler of rulers.

Then was sung, "Oh, Lord, Save Thy People," etc., after which was read a passage from the fifty-seventh chapter of Isaiah: "Thus saith the Lord: Rejoice O ye heavens and be glad O ye earth," etc. More chants followed, and the passage from the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, chapter xiii, 1 to 7, and one from the Gospel of Matthew, chapter ii, 15 to 22: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," etc.

CROWNED.

The Emperor then received from the Archbishops the mantle of the imperial purple and placed it on his shoulders, while the Metropolitan of Moscow said: "Cover and protect the people as this robe covers and protects thee." The Emperor now bowed his head before the Metropolitan of Novgorod, who, making over it the sign of the cross, folded his hands crosswise above him and repeated two prayers, after which the Emperor ordered the imperial crown to be brought him. The crown was taken from the table by the official appointed for the purpose and carried on a velvet cushion to the Metropolitan of Novgorod, who in turn presented it to the Emperor. The latter took it in his hands and placed it upon his head, while the Archbishop repeated "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, amen."

He then read to the Emperor from a book as follows: "The most honorable, most autocratic, and mighty Lord, Emperor of all the Russias, this visible and actual adornment on thine head is the manifest symbol by which Christ, the Invisible King of Glory, crowns thy head, the Russian people confirming unto thee, with His blessing, sovereignty and supreme power."

THE ORB AND SCEPTRE.

Then the Archbishop, at the Emperor's command, gave him the sceptre and orb, one into his right hand, the other into his left, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," after which he addressed the Emperor as follows:

"Oh, thou crowned, gifted, and adorned by God, most honorable, most autocratic Emperor of all the Russias, take this ceptre and this orb as the visible symbols of autocratic power given unto thee by the Most High over His people for their government and for the ordering of every blessing they may desire." The Emperor now took his seat on the throne, and, laying the regalia on their respective cushions, called up the Empress, and, taking off his crown, held it for an instant over her head. Then, resuming it, he crowned the Empress with her own smaller crown, which was fixed in place by four ladies-in-waiting. After this the Emperor invested his consort with the purple mantle and the collar of the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle. This done, the Empress returned to the throne and the Emperor resumed the orb and the sceptre.

THE IMPERIAL TITLES.

At this juncture an Archdeacon read aloud the full imperial style and titles coupled with a prayer for health and long life to "the orthodox, most pious and Christ-loving, most autocratic, our mighty sovereign, crowned by God, exalted Autocrat of All the Russias, Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, and Novgorod, Tsar of Kazan, Tsar of Astrachan, Tsar of Poland, Tsar of Siberia, Tsar of Kherson-Taurida, Tsar of Georgia, Lord of Pskoff, and Grand Prince Smolensk of Lithuania, of Volhynia, of Podolia, and of Finland, Prince of Estland, of Lifland, of Courland, of Semigalia, of Samogithia, of Korelia, of Faer, of Yougaria, of Perm, of Viatka, of Bulgaria on the Volga, and other places; Lord and Grand Prince of the Lowlands of Novgorod, of Tchernighoff, of Ryazan, of Polotsk, of Rostoff, of Jaroslaffe, of Byelozersk, of Oudark, of Obdorsk, of Kondisk, of Vitelsk, of Mstislavsk, and ruler of all countries of the North; Lord of the Territories of Iberia, Kartalinsk, and Kabardinsk, and the District of Armenia; Hereditary Lord and Sovereign of Circassian and Mountain Princes, and others; Lord of Turkestan (this is the last addition), heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, of Hormarne, of Dithmarzen, and of Oldenburg," etc.

He added, "May God grant you a prosperous and peaceful life, health, and salvation in all things, and may you be happy in success, and vanquish and overcome your enemies, and may He preserve you many years." The choir then repeated three times the words, "many years," and at the conclusion of the prayer all the bells were set ringing and the cannon fired 101 rounds. All persons present in the Cathedral, both lay and clerical, bowed three times by way of congratulation to their imperial Majesties.

AN EMPEROR'S PRAYER.

When the noise of the bells and cannon had ceased the Emperor, resigning his sceptre and orb, kneeled down and read the following prayer: "O Lord God of our fathers, King of Kings, who createdst all things by Thy word, and by Thy wisdom madest man, who rulest the world in holiness and justice, Thou hast chosen me to be the judge over Thy people. I confess Thine unspeakable watchfulness over me, and bow down with thanksgiving before Thy Majesty. Do Thou, O Lord and Ruler, support me in my appointed task, inspire me with wisdom, and guide me in great service. Let the wisdom that is before Thy throne be with me. Let it descend upon me from Thy holy dwelling-place, that I may know what is agreeable in Thine eyes and the righteousness of Thy commandments. May my heart be in Thy hand, that I may direct all things to the benefit of the people confided unto my charge and to Thy glory, so that I may answer Thee in the day of judgment without shame, by the grace and bounty of Thine only Son, to be blessed by Him and by Thy holy, sanctified, and creative spirit, ever and ever. Amen."

The Archdeacon hereupon called out to those present, "Again and once again bend the knees that we may pray unto the Lord." All present except the Emperor knelt down, and the Archbishop, also kneeling, repeated a prayer on behalf of the people for the blessing of God on the Czar and his rule.

Then the Metropolitan of Moscow addressed the Emperor in a congratulatory speech. The choir sang the "Te Deum," the bells rang, and the liturgy began, during which the Emperor's crown was held by one of the attendants.

AT THE GATES.

Toward the close of the liturgy a velvet carpet was spread from the throne to the Eikonostasis, and when the priests who were serving had communicated instructions, the imperial gates were opened, and the two Archbishops, followed by the Archdeacons, came from the altar to the throne to announce to the Emperor that the time for anointing had come. This he did in these words: "Most pious and mighty sovereign, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, the time has arrived for anointing your imperial Majesty and for your participation in the holy sacrament. Let your imperial Majesty therefore be graciously pleased to proceed through the great cathedral church to the imperial gates." Hereupon the Emperor, giving his sword to the official, went to the imperial gates, followed by the Empress, and, standing there on a carpet of cloth-of-gold, he was annointed by the Metropolitan with the sacred unguent on the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, the breast, and the arms, with the words, "The seal of the gift of the Holy Ghost." A second Archbishop wiped each spot as it was touched with cotton wool. Then the bells rang once more, and 101 rounds were fired from the guns on the Kremlin wall. The Empress was then anointed in the same was as her husband had been, but on the forehead only. The brush used for the purpose was a brush set in gold and crusted with precious stones. The vessel holding the unguent was made of the same rich materials.

CLOSING CEREMONIALS.

The Archbishop at this point led the Emperor by the hand into the holy of holies, where the Emperor received the sacrament, after the manner, not of secular communicants, but of the clergy—that is, bread and wine separately. For laymen the bread is soaked in wine, and both are given together with a spoon. The second Archbishop gave the Emperor a consecrated loaf and tepid water, which is likewise used in the Eastern Church in communicating, while the third attended to the ablution of his Majesty. He then returned to the imperial gates, where the Empress communicated in the ordinary way.

Following these observances the imperial couple resumed their places on their thrones. A prayer was then made for long life and health. A triple refrain thereupon resounded once more, and the clergy and all present went up and congratulated their Majesties on the completion of the ceremony of coronation. The procession then reformed in the same order in which it had entered the church, and made its way to the neighboring Cathedral of the Archangel, where the Emperor and the Empress kissed the relics and eikons and did reverence at the tombs of the Russian sovereigns. In the same way they visited the Cathedral of the Annunciation, also within the Kremlin walls, the Emperor being crowned and adorned with the imperial purple, having his sceptre in his right hand and the orb in his left. While he was engaged in his devotions the regalia were held by the attending officials. After concluding their religious duties the Emperor and Empress returned to the palace, accompanied by the procession as before. On the steps the Czar turned and bowed his acknowledgments of the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

THE STATE DINNER.

In the afternoon the State banquet was given in the palace banqueting-hall, which was magnificently decorated and adorned with a superb display of plate exhibited on buffets. The Emperor and Empress wore their crowns. They sat at a table apart, and were waited upon by the State officials. The royal visitors and the members of the diplomatic corps present did not sit down to the banquet. They were served in another apartment. The crowds in the streets are enormous, and the enthusiasm is immense. Silver medals are distributed in honor of the event. This evening the grand illumination takes place.

A GORGEOUS CEREMONY.

THE GATHERING.

MOSCOW, May 27.—At 7 o'clock this morning the inauguration of the magnificent ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was announced by the ringing of hundreds of bells and by the thunder of artillery. Even at that early hour the streets were thronged with people, visitors from abroad and from other parts of the Empire crowding the residents, and all striving to find eligible places from which to view the procession and such part of the ceremony as the particularly favored might be able to witness. During the entire night there was unusual activity on the streets, for not only were people there whose anxiety concerning the coronation kept them awake, but strong guards of soldiers patroled all parts of the city, giving the streets a very martial appearance. Great bodies of soldiers shortly before 6 o'clock were stationed along the route of the procession, four miles in length, and occupied the streets on either side, keeping the people on the walks. All unreserved spaces in the streets were speedily filled by eager sightseers, while the windows, doorways, and housetops were let out at fabulous prices to visitors.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Those dignitaries of the realm who were to take part in the actual ceremony assembled according to the prearranged program at the Cathedral of the Holy Assumption, within the walls of the Kremlin. These functionaries entered the magnificent building at just 7:30 a. m. At about 8 there followed in order the Princes, representatives of foreign Governments, the nobility of Russia and other States of Europe, and special and regular Embassadors of foreign countries residing in Russia. The utmost care was exercised to prevent the admission of any unauthorized or improper person except as he appeared at the entrance, being made to exhibit carefully a prepared ticket, which was subjected to the closest scrutiny. This form was observed at the gate of the Kremlin and the doors of the cathedral. At the request of Gen. Von Schweinitz Embassador from Germany, eighty members, comprising the diplomatic corps, assembled at his mansion and were conveyed thence to the Kremlin in superbly-equipped coaches richly gilded as to their harness and coats-of-arms. The remainder of the diplomatic body, consisting of attachés of the various legations, were assigned positions in the tribune, just outside the cathedral proper, but inside the inclosure of the Kremlin.

ENTRANCE OF THE PROCESSION.

When the white walls of that wondrous place closed on all of the crowd that could be admitted a choir of boys chanted the Te Deum, and amidst profound silence outside the church as well as in it, the clergy, accompanied by acolytes bearing a cross and ewer of holy water, proceeded to receive the Czarevitch. This scion of royalty, who was in the midst of a brilliant cortége, took his place at the right hand of the throne. When the imperial procession started it was made known to those inside the cathedral by renewed ringing of bells, by sonorous music from scores of bands, and by the shouts of those outside. As the royal pair appeared at the doors of the palace the immense multitude immediately uncovered their heads and burst into loud acclamations. Even women were there, and the enthusiasm was spontaneous and hearty. At the head of the royal procession, which now entered the Kremlin, was the master of ceremonies, flanked by heralds richly clad and mounted upon pure white horses. It was of immense length, and comprised deputies from the Asiatic States of the Empire, students of the university, clergy, Judges, nobility, and Prefects from every section of the Empire.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

When its front rank reached the door of the palace it was met by the Emperor, wearing the white uniform of a Colonel of the Imperial Guards, and the Empress, dressed in the Russian national costume, black velvet richly embroidered with diamonds, and girdled with a magnificent belt of precious stones. The Empress leaned on the arm of her royal consort. The pair placed themselves beneath a canopy richly wrought in silks and gold, and borne by thirty-two Generals of high military rank. They then took their place near the head of the procession, being directly after the regalia. At this moment the entire body of the clergy emerged from the cathedral in order to meet the regalia, which they publicly sprinkled with holy water and perfumed with incense. Upon entering the portals of the cathedral the Emperor and Empress were received by the Metropolitan of Moscow. The Metropolitans of Norogovard and Kieff presented to them the cross to be kissed, and sprinkled with holy water first the Emperor and then the Empress. Before the sacred images which flanked the doors of the cathedral they knelt and bowed their heads, after which they were conducted to the ancient thrones of ivory and silver.

ON THE THRONE.

Alexander occupied the historical throne of the Czar Vladimir Monomaque, while the Empress was seated in an arm-chair gilded and encrusted with jewels. The thrones were placed on a dais erected between the two middle columns of the cathedral. Over the dais was a canopy of scarlet velvet suspended from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade, which was worked with the arms of Russia and all her dependencies in the most ingenious manner. In front of the thrones were two tables covered with gold cloth, upon which were placed the crowns, orb, and sceptre. None but the foreign Princes were accommodated with seats. The Russian Princes and dignitaries stood during the entire ceremony, according to the custom of the Greek Church. The dignitaries of the realm, who were carrying the standard and seals of the Empire, took their stand upon the steps of the dais.

After their Majesties had been seated the Metropolitan of Novgorod asked the Emperor in a loud and distinct voice: "Are you a true believer?"

The Emperor, falling on his knees, read in reply, in a clear voice, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed of the Greek church, the Metropolitan responding: "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee." He descended from the dais. The following customary summons was then three times repeated by the Bishop:

THE PROCLAMATION.

"If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment for which Alexander, son of Alexander, should not be crowned by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, of Kieff, of Vladimir, of Novgorod; Czar of Kazan, of Astrakhan, of Poland, of Siberia, of Kherson-Taurida, of Grousi, of Gossudar, of Pskoff; Grand Duke of Smolensk, of Lithuania, of Valzznia, of Podolia and of Finland; Prince of Esthonia, of Livonia, of Courland, of Semigalia, of the Samoyedes, of Bielostok, of Corelia, of Foer, of Ingor, of Perm, of Viatka, of Bulgaria, and of other countries; Master and Grand Duke of the lower countries in Novgorod, of Tchernigoff, of Riazan, of Polotsk, of Röstoff, of Jarosloff, of Bielosersk, of Oudork, of Obdorsk, of Kondisk, of Vitebsk, of Mstilaff, and of all the countries of the North; Master absolute of Iversk, of Kastalnisk, of Kabardiusk, and of the Territory of Armenia; Sovereign of the Mountain Princes of Tcherlask, Master of Turkestan, heir presumptive of Norway, and Duke of Sleswick-Holstein, of Stormane, of Dithmarz, and of Oldenburg, let him come forward now, in the name of the Holy Trinity, and show what the impediment is, or let him remain dumb forever.

CROWNED.

After reading selections from the Gospel the Metropolitans of Novgorod and Kieff again ascended the dais and invested the Emperor with the imperial mantle of ermine, the Metropolitan of Moscow saying at the same time: "Cover and protect thy people as this robe protects and covers thee."

The Emperor responded: "I will, I will, I will, God helping."

The Metropolitan of Novgorod, crossing his hands on the head of the Emperor, then invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon him and his reign, and delivered to Alexander III. the crown of Russia, who placed it upon his own head, and, assuming the sceptre and orb, took his seat upon the throne.

He then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them, and called the Empress, who knelt before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown of the Emperor, and then formally crowned her with her own crown. The expression and attitude of the Empress as she knelt was one of sympathy with her royal husband, and deeply touched the audience. The Czar preserved throughout a grave and decorous dignity and nobleness of demeanor which also provoked the admiration of all.

LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR.

After the Empress had been duly invested with the imperial mantle, and their Majesties both seated on their thrones, the Archdeacon intoned the imperial titles and sang the "Domine Salvum Fac Imperatorem," which was taken up and thrice repeated by the choir. As soon as this part of the ceremony was finished the bells in all the churches of Moscow rang out in a chorus. A salute of 101 guns was fired, and inside the cathedral the members of the imperial family tendered their congratulations to their Majesties.

The Emperor then knelt and recited a prayer, at the end of which the clergy and all knelt before the Emperor. The Bishop of Moscow said aloud in behalf of the nation a fervent prayer for the happiness of their Majesties. Shouts of "Long live the Emperor" then rent the cathedral, and were taken up by the thousands outside and carried from mouth to mouth, until that part of the multitude who were unable to get inside even the ample acreage of the Kremlin caught the sound and wafted it in a huge volume of human gratulation to the remotest parts of the city, when it was speedily made known to all the world that another Czar of the Russias had been crowned.

TE DEUM.

The cathedral choir then sang the Te Deum after which the Emperor ungirted his sword, and, accompanied by the Empress and numerous dignitaries, proceeded to the gate of the sanctuary. There the Metropolitan of Novgorod anointed the Emperor's forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast, and hands, at the same time exclaiming: "Behold the seal of the Holy Ghost. May it keep thee ever holy." The Empress was anointed only on the forehead.

Both partook of the sacrament and then left the cathedral wearing their crowns and mantles, the Emperor also bearing the sceptre and orb. After praying in the Cathedral of Michael the Archangel their Majesties returned to the palace, escorted by the procession, which presented an even more splendid sight than that which escorted them to the cathedral, being now augmented by the gorgeous state carriages of the imperial family. Banners waved from all points in the Kremlin, and the whole route of the procession fairly glowed with bright draperies and hangings.

The Emperor reëntered the palace by the celebrated red staircase whence the laws were anciently promulgated. There he turned and saluted the people, who immediately uncovered their heads, cheering enthusiastically and blessing the Czar.

THE BANQUET.

The Imperial banquet began at 3:30 p. m. in the hall called Granoviara Palata. This hall was specially restored for the occasion, and was splendidly decorated with cloth of gold. The Emperor and Empress, wearing their crowns, sat at a separate table on thrones of unequal hight. Their Majesties were served by distinguished nobles acting as cupbearers, carvers, etc.

The first toast was, "His Majesty, the Emperor," which was followed by a salute of sixty-one guns.

The next was, "Her Majesty, the Empress," followed by fifty-one guns.

The third was "the Imperial Household," followed by thirty-one guns, and the fourth was "The clergy and all faithful subjects," followed by twenty-one guns.

The foreign Princes and diplomats present stood during the first course, and afterward, in accordance with the ancient custom, withdrew to a separate repast. The weather was fine throughout the day, and everything passed off successfully.

Silver tokens in memory of the day were distributed in twenty Moscow churches tonight.

THE MANIFESTO.

The Czar's manifesto was issued this morning, and is a document of very considerable length. Crowds besieged the printing office to obtain

EPARTMENTS
EPARTMENT &Fancy Confectionery
EPARTMENT Sheet Music, Etc.
EPARTMENT okers' Articles.
EPARTMENT ggists' Sundries.
EPARTMENT e Goods and Swiss Carvings.
EPARTMENT ys and Novelties.
EPARTMENT sical Instruments.
EPARTMENT Suits, and Muslin Underwear.
EPARTMENT tings, Picture Frames, ing-Glasses, Brackets, er Stands, Etc.
EPARTMENT Saratogas, Portmanaus, Valises, Etc.
ARTMENT gars and Tobaccos.
ARTMENT Men's Clothing.
EPARTMENT nd Oil Cloths.
EPARTMENT y and Millinery Goods.
ARTMENT Sewing Machines.
ARTMENT Gymnasia, and Sporting Goods.
DEPARTMENT Upholstery.
DEPARTMENT Photograph Gallery.
DEPARTMENT Rubber Goods.
Establishment of
J. Lehmann
niversally acknowledged to have a special right to its title,
"THE FAIR,"
in the Superior Quality the decided Cheapness very article of its Stock Merchandise.

copies, the perusal of which caused great rejoicing. The manifesto announces the continuance of the present state of affairs in Russia, the conditional pardon of the Poles, the remission of penalties for non-political offenses, and other matters as previously referred to in these dispatches.

DE GIERS' REWARD.

The Czar has addressed the following rescript to De Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The great power and glory acquired by Russia, thanks to Divine Providence, the extent of her Empire and her numerous population leave no room for any idea of further conquests. My solicitude is exclusively devoted to the peaceable development of the country and its prosperity, to the preservation of friendly relations with foreign Powers on the basis of existing treaties, and to the maintenance of the dignity of the Empire. Having found in you a constant, zealous, and useful collaborator for the promotion of these views in the direction of our international relations, I confer upon you my order of St. Alexander Newski, in diamonds, as a testimony of my gratitude."

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The coronation of the Czar was celebrated by special services in all the churches today, and by a parade of the troops. The city is brilliantly illuminated tonight, and the streets are thronged with people. Perfect order prevails.

INCIDENTS.

Before their Majesties left the palace, the route to the cathedral was sprinkled with holy water. A heavy rain fell before their Majesties started, but just as they took their places under the canopy the sun shone brilliantly.

In the cathedral it was noticed that when the Czar knelt alone to utter the prayer of intercession his eyes filled with tears and he sobbed audibly as he read. In making the profession of faith, the Czar's voice was grandly resonant. The Metropolitan of Novgorod almost broke down in delivering his allocution.

Mounted Cossacks patrolled every street. The troops lining the route of the procession remained bareheaded the whole morning.

Those unable to obtain admission to the Kremlin remained outside on their knees close to the wall during the best part of the day, praying for the Czar.

A correspondent who has witnessed the greatest pageants of the last thirty-five years says the spectacle culminating in the advent of their Majesties crowned and robed was the most imposing and splendid he ever beheld.

The cost of the coronation is estimated at £2,000,000, which will be covered by the issue of Treasury bills. Only thirteen newspaper correspondents were allowed inside the cathedral during the ceremony, six Russian and seven foreign, the latter including one English and one American correspondent. The academy professor and twelve Russian artists were appointed to make a complete album.

The Kremlin Square was so densely packed it would have been impossible for any miscreant to have extricated his arms, should he have intended to use them against the Czar.

The Czar's crown dates from the time of the Emperor Paul I., and is valued at 3,000,000 rubles.

The London *Times* correspondent, the only English newspaper representative in the cathedral, says: "The ceremony was grand and imposing. My pen can give only a dim and imperfect impression of the event. The illuminations tonight are magnificent. The city looks like a mass of variegated fires."

PRECAUTIONS.

LINES OF SOLDIERS.

MOSCOW, May 27.—[Special Cable.]—It must be admitted that extraordinary precautions were taken Thursday to insure the safety of the Czar during the solemn entry into Moscow. For over eight miles there were two lines of regular soldiers standing arm to arm on either side of the street, and at the back of those a single line of Moujiks dressed in peasant costume, who had volunteered from cities, towns, and villages, all around to assist in the protection of the Emperor. Not a hand in the crowd could have been lifted without the danger that its possessor would have been immediately torn to pieces. On every roof soldiers stood on guard to prevent the possibility of escape should an attempt be made from the houses. It had been rumored before that the windows would not be allowed to be opened during the passing of the procession, and that no person would be allowed to carry anything in his hand, but the rumors proved unfounded. Perfect freedom of movement prevailed. Every window was opened and crowded with enthusiastic people. The police had undoubtedly urged such measures, and loyal people of Moscow have to thank the Emperor himself alone that they were not carried out. But the Emperor determined to trust himself entirely to his subjects. Many were nervous as to the results. More nervous than anybody perhaps was the Czar himself, and very naturally so, taking into consideration the fact that among the thousands of people who watched the procession a single individual would have sufficed to bring about a catastrophe.

THE CZAR VERY NERVOUS.

It was a terrible ordeal to pass through, and those who had the opportunity of observing the Czar when he dismounted to enter the chapel before proceeding into the Kremlin say he was visibly agitated, nervously standing first on one foot, then on the other, and twirling his mustache. It was a critical moment. There were crowds all around, and a hundred open windows scarcely a gun-shot away.

ARRESTS.

During the course of the evening ominous rumors spread of arrests during the day. They held the ground persistently until the fact became known that fifty workmen who had been engaged at work on the electric lights within the Kremlin had really been imprisoned. Then followed the rumor that Hartmann was in Moscow, disguised as a priest. All we know is that scores of suspicious characters have been arrested during the last few weeks, and are kept imprisoned as a precautionary measure until the fêtes are over.

SENT TO THEIR HOMES.

Some hundreds of Moscow students have been sent to their homes at the expense of the Government, and many scores have been made happy by being enabled to make the journey home, in some cases as far as Kamtchatka, a journey which they were unable to undertake on account of the expenses. This measure on the part of the Government is very wise, since, though not dangerous in themselves, students are often at loggerheads with the young men of the various guilds, and it was thought wiser to prevent the chance of collision during the festivities.

AT BERLIN.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

BERLIN, May 27.—The *Official Gazette* says Germany has special reasons for taking a sympathetic interest in the coronation of the Czar. Family connection and common interest in peace combine to make Germany wish for the successful reign of the Czar.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* prays that the coronation may be the starting-point on a new era of happiness and peace.

The Russian standard was hoisted on the Embassy today, and a solemn Te Deum was performed in the Embassy church, at which all the Prussian Generals and officials were present. The Emperor was slightly indisposed, and the Crown Princes were represented by their personal Adjutants-General.

ALL FOR IRELAND.

The Sixth Ward Land League Becomes a Branch of the Irish National League.

The Sixth Ward Land League reorganized yesterday afternoon and became a branch of Irish National League. William Curran was elected President; William Rawleigh, Vice President; Thomas J. Tierney, Treasurer; John Hickey, Recording Secretary; and Michael Hart, Financial Secretary. It was reported that since its organization the Sixth Ward Land League had collected $1,242 for the Irish cause. The sum of $60 remained in the Treasury.

Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, then made a speech, reviewing at length English misrule in Ireland, the grievances of the peasantry, etc., and declaring that the country's resources were sufficient for the support of the people if the Irish were allowed to govern themselves. Mr. Sullivan, in speaking of the Philadelphia Convention read the clause referring to pauper emigration, and argued that it cast no reflection on the people who were driven into exile, but was an arraignment of the misrule by which they were impoverished. The gentleman who objected to this clause did not state his objection on the floor of the convention, but demanded that the resolutions be adopted seriatim instead of as a whole.

At the close of Mr. Sullivan's address M. Kennedy made an explanation of his reference to Mr. Sullivan at a former meeting, and claimed that his utterances had been incorrectly reported. He asked why the names of such men as W. J. Hynes and John F. Finerty did not appear on the list of speakers announced to address league meetings yesterday.

The meeting then considered the advisability of tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Sullivan. A vote was finally tendered, although it was claimed by some that the rules of the organization prohibited the offer of such a compliment to an Irishman. It was an Irishman's duty to plead the cause of his country. Mr. Sullivan, who was present during the discussion, took the latter view.

The Committee on Speakers received instructions to invite the Hon. John F. Finerty to address the league at a meeting to be held four weeks hence.

SPURGEON.

"Knock and It Shall Be Opened Unto You" the Preacher's Text.

The Gate Is Closed in Man's Apprehension, but Not in Fact.

If the Door Is Shut Nothing Can Keep It Shut but Unbelief.

There Must Be Speech with God, or Else There Is Not Salvation.

Our Prayers Ought to Be Startling Knocks at the Gates of Heaven.

LONDON, May 27.—[Special.]—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached this morning from Matthew, vii., 7, taking as his text the last clause, "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

Mr. Spurgeon said: "I have no doubt, taking very strictly the three exhortations of this verse, which, indeed, are but one, they are intended for non-believing people. It is to them the Lord said: 'Give not that which is holy unto the dogs.' 'Cast not your pearls before swine.' Lord, we have few pearls. We feel ourselves so poor, though, as God says, we are not to give that which is holy unto the dogs, but we feel as if we had a few things that are holy. We are so destitute, spiritually, we feel our need. Well, says Christ, you have only to ask and have. We have not until we ask. You have only to seek and you will be sure to find, for there are great pearls to be discovered if you only look for them. You have only to knock and the very highest spiritual life is yours; even the very secret chambers of God's house shall be opened to your knock.

ABOUNDING IN PRAYER.

"Beloved, let us abound in prayer, and depend upon it that failure in prayer will sap the strength of our hearts, and if we abound in supplication we shall grow strong in the Lord, and we shall be happy, too, and be a great power among the sons of men. Need I commend the mercy seat to you that frequent it. So I think prayer must have become such a pleasure to you, such a necessity, that I hardly need press this duty, nay, this privilege, upon you. Still, I do so because the Master does it, and with three exhortations; so let me urge you to much prayer. Seek, seek, knock, knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Seek and ye shall find, and knock and it shall be opened unto you.

"In these three exhortations there is a graduation, and it is the same thought put into another shape. Ask, that is, inquire of your spirit; speak with God concerning your need and simply ask Him to grant your desire, and if the asking should not win all your wants then join with your desires, your thoughts, and considerations. Begin to seek. The good things are somewhere, and they are accessible. See how you can gain them. Add to the asking the study of the word of God a devout hearing of the word of God, and all such means of grace as may bring you the blessing. Get from asking unto seeking, and if after all it should still seem you have not obtained your desire, then go very close to work. Use not alone the voice, but the hand, and begin to knock. Exercise yourselves unto godliness. Use every effort to obtain that which you seek, for remember loving God is a high form of prayer.

KEEP HIS COMMANDMENTS.

"God often gives to His people when they keep His commandments what He denies to them if they merely frequent the mercy-seat. Now, if we keep His commandments, then He will grant us our desire. There is always great power in prayer. Ask, then seek, and then knock if you will. I will change the figure and say, ask as a beggar asks for alms. They say that begging is a poor trade, but when you ask of God it is the most enriching business under Heaven. Men get more by working than by asking. Though I do not discommend the second I highly commend the first. Nothing under Heaven pays like prayer.

"Ask as a beggar, then seek as a merchant who seeketh goodly pearls. Seek as a servant carefully looking after something which has been lost. Seek with all diligence. Add to the earnestness of the beggar the diligent care and watchfulness of the merchant who is seeking for a gem. Then knock as a lost traveler who has been wandering about and is shut out on a cold night and who needs a lodging. Knock at mercy's seat with vehemence. Speak and ask to be admitted. Look well that it is the right door, and lastly knock right heavily with all your might at the gate of mercy, or once again ask for what you want, seek for what you have lost, knock or you may be shut out. Therefore knock that you may get that from which you are shut out. Perhaps the last covers the meaning better than anything else. Ask for whatever you want. If it is a right and a good thing it is promised to the right asker. Seek for what you have lost—for what Adam lost you by the fall. Seek for what you have lost yourself by your neglect, by your backsliding, by your want of prayer. Seek until you find it, and then knock. If you have been shut out from any privileges, if you have been shut out from grace, if you have been shut out from hope, if you have been shut out from God, if you have been shut out from Heaven, then knock for them and it will be opened unto you. You may enter in. Remember, there are no cherubim with fiery swords to keep this gate. On the contrary, kind angels wait to welcome every soul and bear the news up to the great Father whenever any one returns to Christ.

AN APPEAL TO UNBELIEVERS.

"Now I am going to drop that and not speak to believers at all. Last Sunday, when we preached upon glory, I think we seemed to get to the end of the way. Oh it was a very, very happy time. We got into the suburbs of the Celestial City and we tasted some of its enjoyments. This morning I thought I would begin at this end of the way, where the Pilgrims pass at the gate. Mr. Bunyan tells us in his Pilgrim's Progress that right over the gate at the head of the way there was written this text: 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' His allegory is always as truthfully instructive as it is profoundly interesting. Then I thought that should be my text. If that be written over the gate or the head of the way I would commend it to some present who have not started for glory, who have not taken the first step in the straight and narrow way. Fast, then, draw forward if you are desirous of entering into eternal life.

THE DOOR CLOSED.

"I would expound to you this legend over the gate. The door of Heaven may appear to be closed against you, it is implied in the text. If, then, the door were opened there would be no need to knock; but it seems to be closed against you. I think to a large extent this apprehension is the result of your fear. You think the gate is closed because you feel that it ought to be. You feel that if God dealt with you as you would deal with your fellowman He would be so offended with you as to shut the door once and forever, while you know how guilty you have been, how often you have refused the divine invitation. You say to yourselves, 'I remember He has said when once the master of the house has risen up and shut the door then he will no more open it to any that will come,' and say, 'peradventure he has done so for me.' It is not so. It is not closed as you think, but if it be closed in a certain sense it opens very freely, and never is God more glad than when that gate opens to the knocking soul. It is closed more in your apprehension than as a matter of fact. If you have faith enough you would enter in this very morning, and if you will once enter you will never be cast out again, for it is written: 'He that cometh to Me will in no wise be cast out.' You are free from the galling pangs of fear and shame. You would find that once coming to Him you would be saved. There is one thing we should think of when we fancy the door is closed against us—namely: that it is not so closed as the door of our hearts.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

"You know the famous picture of the light of the world. It always seems to me to be one of the finest sights the eye has ever looked upon. There stands the Ever Blessed, knocking at the door, the hinges rusted and the door fastly bolted, and wild briars and all kinds of climbing plants running up the door, as if to hold it more securely. You all know what it means, how continuation in sin makes it harder to hear the knocks of Christ, and how the lapse of time makes the door so that it cannot admit the Divine Master. He has been knocking at some of your hearts ever since you were children, and still He knocks.

"I hear His blessed hand upon the door this morning. Do not you hear it? He has knocked long, and He knocks again. Have you knocked so long as that? You know you have not; and how can you complain if there should be some delay in answering? It is to make you feel shame for having tried the Lord so long. Now you begin to know how it is to be kept waiting, what it is to be a weary knocker at a door like a stone wall. That may help you to repentance and to love the gentle Lover of your soul, who has had such patience with you. It will not be a loss to you if the door was shut, if you gain tenderness of spirit.

A WARNING.

"Let me warn you if the door is shut there is nothing that can keep it shut but unbelief. He that believeth entereth into Christ. He that cometh in by the door shall be saved, shall go in and out and find pasture. So Jesus Christ says, 'He that believeth in Me hath everlasting life.' There is no question about that, but we read again that they cannot enter in because of unbelief. Forty years they were in the wilderness, going towards Canaan, and yet they never reached it because of unbelief. And what if some of you should be forty years in this tabernacle, coming and going, coming and going, hearing sermons, witnessing ordinances, joining with God's people, yet after forty years you should never enter in because of unbelief?

UNBELIEF.

"If you lived, each one of you, as long as Methuselah you could not enter in if you did not believe in Jesus Christ. As soon as you have Him with your soul you are within the blessed portals of your Father's house; but you will never enter in until faith comes, because faith keeps the chain on the door, and there is no entering in. Do you complain that you should have to knock? There are some who have been praying for several months. I can sympathize with them, for that was my case, not for months, but for years, through the darkness of my mind. I did not find peace when first I began to seek it. I sought it with much earnestness, and I used to go to the house of God every time I could and read the Bible daily and with many prayers and tears, and yet I did not find Christ all at once.

NO PAINS NO GAINS.

"Ought we to expect that we should enter into the gate without knocking? Is that the case with your house? Is it not God's way to give great blessings and to make you knock for them? We want bread out of the earth, but the farmer must knock at the door with his plow and instruments of agriculture, or God would not give him the harvests. And is anything got in this world without paying? As the old adage has it—'No sweat no sweet; no pains no gains; no mill no meal'—and may we not expect it to be so in Heavenly things, at least that these mercies should be sought for before they are bestowed? It is the usual rule with God to make us pray before he gives us any blessings. How could it be otherwise? How can man be saved without prayer? A prayerless soul must be a Christless soul. It is a part of salvation—language of prayer, faith of prayer, spirit of prayer. Unless it can be said of a man, 'Behold, he prayeth,' how can there be any hope that he knows his God and returns to his father? The prodigal did not come home dumb, but as soon as he saw his father he cried, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven.'

SPEECH WITH GOD.

"There must be speech with God, or else there is not salvation. Besides, to make us knock at mercy's gate is a great blessing to ourselves. At once it is going to school—that pleading with God, apparently in vain. It makes a man grow more earnest. If he had the blessing when first he asked for it it might seem dog cheap, but when he begins to plead for it and then gets it, he knows the value of it. Then he sees his own unworthiness as he stands outside mercy's gate ready to swoon with fear, and grows more earnest and persistent in his prayers. Whereas he did but ask, he now begins to seek.

KEPT OUT IN THE COLD.

"I believe I never could have been able to convert some sinners if I had not been kept waiting in the cold myself, and there are many men whose experiences are recorded in books in the Christian library who could not have written those books if they had not suffered hunger and thirst and soul travail ere the Lord appeared to them. That blessed and blessed man David, who always seems to me to be not only one, but all mankind's, epitome, how does he tell us he sank into the miry clay lower and lower, till he cried out of the depths, and at last he was taken up out of the miry clay, his feet set upon a rock, that he might tell others what the Lord had done for him? Your heart wants preparing. Depend upon it, if God's ships are long at sea and don't come home speedily it is because they are taking in a larger freight. When the prayer is long it is certain it will be the richer when it does come. Therefore, I pray you, be not discouraged because for a while it seems to you that the door is shut, for, now, secondly, it is intended that the door should open. What is a door for? If it is to be kept shut it might as well have been a wall. I have seen some men's houses where they have sham doors arranged to balance the architect's plan, but there is no sham door in God's house. They are made on purpose to open and shut. The blessed Gospel of God is made for you to receive it. If you are standing there knocking it must be so that you will get in eventually if you knock on, because the Gospel is good news. How can it be good news if it should so happen that men might go to Christ and ask for mercy and not have it? Believe me, there are men who preach the Gospel which is good news to some and not to others, but the Gospel is to be preached to every creature.

THE GOSPEL IN BRIEF.

"As a dear brother said in prayer Monday night, there is the Lord Jesus Christ, and God is perfectly satisfied with Him; and if you are satisfied with Jesus Christ, God is satisfied with you. That is the Gospel put in a few words. God is satisfied with Christ; if you are satisfied with Christ, God is satisfied with you. This is glad news and good tidings to every soul here that will accept the good news. This Gospel must be to be had here, or it would not be sent, and seeing you are such a sinner you are the very person the Gospel was sent for. There is no Gospel required for a perfect man. Where there is no guilt there is no need of atonement. Where there is no transgression there is no need of pardon. They that are whole need not a physician. This door of God was made to open, and it was made to open to sinners. If it was not so it would never open, for we have all sinned, and all have been shut out.

"It is said the guilty must not enter into salvation, but I am sure this door must open to us if we have nothing to bring. You have no good works, no merit, nothing to recommend you. He that is poor, and naked, and miserable is the man for Christ's mercy. He is one that is in bondage and must remain so unless the redeeming Christ has applied for his deliverance. Dear friends, that gate will open, the Gospel will belong to all who seek it, because there is no reason why it should pass you through any lack of knowledge on your part. When the text says, "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you," it is meant for a very unscientific sort of people. If I have to get through a door which is bolted I am done, and must send for some gentlemen who understand levers, picklocks, and all sorts of dark sciences; but if I am told to knock—fool as I am—I can do that.

AN EASY MATTER.

"It does not want an orator to know how to knock. Any clown that comes near a door can knock as well as the most eloquent man that lives. Suppose he was a dumb man, he could knock. If he was a blind man he could knock. Supposing he knew nothing at all, yet still he would know how to lift the hammer, how to let it fall; so in that way Heaven is the easiest thing in the world in some points of view. God has not made a salvation which requires learned men to explain it, nor given us a Gospel which takes six folio volumes to expound. It lies here. Seek unto God with all your heart, soul, and strength, and the door of His mercy will open to you. It is meant for unscientific people, since it opens with a knock. I am sure that it will open, because it has been opened hundreds of times. It has opened to some of late. We have had some coming forward to tell us how the Lord has been pleased to reveal His mercy to them, though it seemed in their cases as if they would go away in despair. If the door will open like that, only knock and it shall be opened unto you. It is for God's glory to open it. That is one reason why we are sure He will.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

"We cannot expect Him to do that which is derogatory to His honor, but we do expect Him to do that which will glorify His own perfection. Now it will honor the mercy and patience, love, goodness, and favor of God if He will open the door to such an one as you are. Knock at the door which it gives Him pleasure to open. Knock with confidence, for our text says: 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' That is the door which seems closed, but which must be intended to open.

"Thirdly, knock, for there is a knocker provided. You know that where persons are to get in by knocking there is merely a knocker. Before we had bells all doors were in that way, and there was generally a big nail for the iron knocker to knock on. People said this nail was hit so often on the head it must be dead. Hence the saying: 'Dead as a door nail.' I wish we knew how to knock at Heaven's gate as earnestly as people were wont to knock at doors. There are knocks which you can hear all over the house. That man means coming in. Some gentle folks give gentle knocks. There are certain others I know of, I warrant they may so startle you, you are glad enough to let them come in. That is what our prayers ought to be, startling knocks at the gates of Heaven. Really, hammering away, for God has provided a knocker. What is that knocker? First of all, there is God's promise. We are sure to enter when we can present a promise of God. What a plea is this. When a man presents to anyone a promissory note on the day it is due he expects to have it. God's promises are promissory notes. He never was known to dishonor one of them yet, and never will. You have only to get a promise applicable to your position, spread it before the Lord, and say: 'Remember this, Thy word to Thy servant, upon which Thou hast caused me to hope.' Then you will have given such a knock upon the gate of Heaven that opened it must be.

THE GREAT KNOCKER.

"The Great Knocker is the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. If any one were to call upon you in the name of a beloved father or a much-loved on far away, and were to say: 'I came because your son has authorized me to call and ask such and such things,' I warrant you would not hesitate to admit him. When we come to plead the name of Christ we plead the authority of Christ. We ask of God as if we were there in Christ's stead, and expected Him to give to us as if we were getting it through Christ. It is something more than pleading for Christ's sake. Suppose the Apostles at first did plead with God for Christ's sake; but he says, 'Hitherto you have asked nothing in My name.' When we can plead the grace of the Son before the Father how surely shall we prevail!

"At a Primitive Methodist meeting a brother was trying to plead and he did not get on. A voice was heard in the corner, 'Plead the blood, brother, plead the blood.' I am not very fond of those interruptions myself, but I saw the value of it in this case. Plead the blood of Jesus Christ and you have a nearer claim to the Father. Believe God will keep His word, then knock. Believe Christ is worthy, whose name you are pleading, so knock with the hand of faith. 'But my hand is so weak,' say you. Then there is the Holy Spirit, who helps our infirmities. Ask Him to put His hand upon your hand, and in that fashion you will be able to knock with vehemence, and with all the strength you have. Knock, knock often, if you are not given sleep to your eyes nor slumber to your eyelids until you have found it. If you have prayed once, pray again, if for ten thousand times. Continue knocking with all your might, with all the vim of your spirit.

PLEAD AS FOR LIFE.

"Plead as for life; plead to get into the door as a man would plead who had a wolf upon him. Knock as a man would knock who found himself ready to die of cold outside. Say unto the Lord 'I beseech Thee, have mercy upon me! have mercy upon me! for I faint, I die unless Thou manifest Thy love for me. Take me into Thy house and heart that I may be thine forever.' 'Knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' Now, next, just one minute, there is for your knocking at the gate this morning, a promise that is more than having a door before you or a knocker to knock with. There is a promise; read it, you are getting very faint and weary, but read it. 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' In letters of light the inscription shines out amidst the darkness which surrounds you. 'It shall be opened unto you.'

GOD'S PROMISE.

"You go to people's doors, and you do not see any such promise on the door, yet you knock and knock confidently. How much more boldly should you go when it is expressly written, 'And it shall be opened unto you.' Remember this promise was freely given. You never asked God to give it; you did not go to him and say, 'Lord, make a promise that you will hear my prayer.' Perhaps you have been living in the world forty years and have never prayed at all, never valued prayer; but God out of his flowing heart has made this promise to you: 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' Do you think it will not be kept; that it is a God that cannot lie, who is under no necessity, and who freely out of His great heart of love says: 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you'? What God says He means. As certain as Heaven and earth stand He will keep His word, and neither you nor any other sinner that knocks shall ever be repulsed. Why, that inscription has encouraged many to knock. They have read it once again, 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.'

"Do you think God will tantalize us? He will not play the fool with us; He will not lead you to knock and then after all your knocking say 'I called and you came. I stretched my hand to you, but I leave you when fear cometh.' Few men would act in that way. It would be the action of a devil rather than a God. Do not tolerate such a thought. If ever it crosses your mind, chase it away and say: 'It is He that taught me to pray; it cannot be possible He will permit me to knock in vain; therefore I will knock again, this time more vigorously than ever, for if He says it shall be opened, it will be opened, and I will knock until Thou open unto me.' The promise was spontaneous. Therefore on the strength of that promise we knock, and that promise will be kept.

WITHOUT RESERVATION.

"The mercy is this promise is made without reservation. 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' The Lord does not pick out this man and that man, and say this morning you may knock and another may not; 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' He knows who will knock. The Lord knows who are His. Do you knock, my friends, and you will soon see you are one of God's chosen ones. Remember the story of Malachi, the Cornishman. When a man had some money to give to him he said to Malachi: 'I do not know if I shall give you this money, because I do not know if you are predestinated to have it. Do you know if you are predestinated?' "Malachi said: 'You just put it there and I will tell you,' and when Malachi got the money he knew he was predestinated to have it, and, so I say, you knock away. If you get in I know you are predestinated to knock. To him that knocketh it shall be opened. To every one that knocketh it is opened.

A SHINING LIGHT.

"This text of mine stands out as a shining light. As long as a man lives the door shall be opened to him. You may have been long a rebel and heaped up your sins so as to shut out all hope. Knock, even with expiring hand, but put not off the day of knocking, because of God's long-suffering mercy. Knock now while sitting in the pew, and if you are not heard immediately, as I trust you will be, go home, and in secret say unto the Lord, 'I will not let Thee go except Thou bless me. I am lost unless I find my Savior, and Lord I am not playing at it now. My very soul requires it. I must have Christ or else I die, and here I am. I cast myself upon Him, trusting in him. O, manifest Thyself to me. I will be bound for God and go to prison as a hostage that he will answer what I ask.' If you seek the Lord in Jesus Christ He will certainly hear you. The Lord move you thereto by His own blessed Spirit, and when the door is opened it will be a glorious opening for you.

THE DOOR OPEN.

"'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' What will come of it then, when it opens? You are immediately prepared to enter the moment you see Christ as a Savior. Make Him your Savior. Enter in by faith. 'Behold I have set before you an open door, and no man can shut it.' The door is open, step in. I know you thought there were many obstacles, quite preventing your entering it, but, when in answer to your knocking, they are taken away, step in at once. The opening of the door will give you not only entrance, but safety, and safety for ever. Pass between the blood-besprinkled portals, pass not the home of the well beloved, and you will be secure from the destroying angel. Trust Christ with heart, and soul, and strength, and salvation has come unto your house, and you have come into the house of salvation. But there He gives a great deal more. Once entered in you shall go no more out forever. No more a stranger or guest, but, like a child at home, you shall sit at the Father's table, and eat and drink of the provisions heavenly bounty has prepared at his right hand. There are joys forevermore, and these joys shall be your joys. When you have once entered in joy will find there are inner chambers. The very vestibule of God's house will save joy if you are in. The Father will take you into His treasuries and storehouse, and from chamber to chamber you shall go from grace to grace, knowledge to knowledge, glory to glory. By continued progress in grace you shall advance until you know even as you are known, and all that can only be understood by experience, and that experience can only be obtained by knocking.

CONCLUSION.

"I want to say this, and I have done. There are some people who think if they have begun to pray and are a little in earnest that that is enough. No, praying is only the means and not an end. Knocking is not the ultimatum. It is getting in. If you are knocking I am glad of it, but if you say you are perfectly satisfied to stand outside and knock, then you are fools, because you are using the means, but do not want to get in. Would any of you be content to go and see a friend, and knock at the door, and stand knocking, and say, 'I do not want to do anything more but sit down on the doorstep, and after a time have another knock or two.' That would not give you a dinner or enable you to see your friend. Knocking is the only way of getting in. Your most earnest pleading is the only way of getting to Jesus Christ. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. Come, then, to Christ. If you find the door shut, knock, but, O, remember the door is not really shut. It is only to your apprehension that it is shut. It stands wide open now. Believe and live; trust in the merit of Jesus Christ and you are saved on the spot. You may go down those steps—although you are here, indeed, a condemned sinner,—you may go down them enriched in Christ, with not a sin in God's book against you, but all blotted out by the blood of Christ. God grant it may be so, and that it shall be our joy, and angels' joy, and the great Father's joy, for ever and ever. Amen."

DAKOTA.

Excitement Over Railroad Matters at Devil's Lake and Creel City.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from Larimore says: There is the greatest excitement in the Devil's Lake region that there has been yet. The air is full of rumors concerning reported changes in the route of the railroad west from Bartlett; that graders have stopped at Bartlett; also that depot grounds have been staked out at Creel City this week, and now that the road will run fourteen miles north of both towns and not touch them at all. Those who have built at Devil's Lake City are despondent and trying to get away from town. Graders have been taken away from near Devil's Lake City, while the recent survey is making trouble amongst squatters throughout the West, their claims being mixed up, and threats are made among the rougher class of claim-holders that there will be trouble, which is anticipated by more peaceable men. The whole region is in turmoil. General-Manager Manville, of the Manitoba Road, interviewed in St. Paul, says the road will be complete to Creel City by the 10th prox.

NEW YORK.

Review of the Money and Stock Market Last Week.

Scheme to Reorganize the Irish Under the Auspices of the National League.

Arrival of Four Hundred Well-to-Do Mormons from Central Europe.

FINANCIAL.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: No matter how little of woof or web the week's business may have contributed to the construction of the fabric, the average money writer is expected upon each Monday morning to spin some sort of a yarn concerning the events of the last six days that will be readable if not instructive. Last week's business was so thin, flimsy, and threadbare that the chances of this article being either "readable or instructive" are about as improbable as winning a prize in the Havana lottery. Such being the case, probably the safest thing to do will be to note down seriatim and without comment a brief résumé of the salient features of the week, the course of prices, and the general tone of the market. It may be said, first of all, and after sifting it and weighing it, the week's market, as a whole, showed some improvement. There was nothing approaching to a kicking of the beam in the way of an advance—hardly a tilting of the scale in favor of a rise—but nevertheless a suspiciously strong inclination toward improvement, which led to the belief that the bulls had weightier reasons for their opinions than had the bears for theirs. Early prices were hardly to the bulls' tastes. They were rather inclined to droop than to rise, and in this unsatisfactory state they remained until nearly the end of the week, when they plucked up a minimum amount of courage, and evinced a feeble disposition to harden and improve. Stripped down to the naked truth, it may be recorded that the ups and downs of the market were trivial; that dealings were left almost entirely to board room traders, and that so far as outside interests were concerned the Stock Exchange might just as well have been located in the wilds of Africa as in the centre of this metropolis. Early in the week there were heavy sales of stock for foreign account, the Wabash shares being pressed for sale, while there was at the same time a liberal marketing of the Vanderbilt specialties. Later on foreign sellers seemed to have reached the end of their tether, and at the close the popular opinion prevailed that English speculators were buying as liberally as they had previously sold. This selling and buying played "old hob" with the sterling exchange market, which was accordingly alternately strong, weak, and firm. From figures which almost threatened gold exports, it fell to rates that nearly invited gold imports, and in this betwixt and between condition the market for exchange closed. Speculators, such as there are of them, are greatly bothered as to the future of prices. While it is admitted that the withdrawal of several large operators from active speculation offers a better chance for the public to venture in without running the risk of being "chiseled" out of their money than has recently been the case, the fact exists that the market remains without a prominent leader, wanting which business remains dull and fluctuations feeble. Whether the ranks of outsiders will provide the "coming man" remains to be seen. Meantime there seems to be nothing better to do than to watch and wait.

MORMON ARRIVALS.

FOUR HUNDRED ODD RECRUITS FOR UTAH.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Among the immigrant passengers of the steamship Nevada, of the Guion Line, which arrived in port this morning, were 413 Mormons. Prompted by the instructions from Washington based on statements made in a dispatch from Frank H. Mason, United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland, the emigration officers made a close inspection of the party in order to prevent the landing of any paupers or immigrants prohibited by law. An inspection of the Nevada's passenger list was made at quarantine, and no cases of serious sickness were reported. When the immigrants reached Castle Garden they were again examined by Dr. Schultz, and the Mormons were questioned by the Registration Clerk as to their ages, destinations, and financial circumstances. Each adult was asked whether his or her passage to this country was paid by the city or town whence they came, and in every instance a negative reply was given. All of the Mormons declared that they had come to this country either at their own expense or with money furnished them by relatives. They had a fair amount of money in foreign currency, drafts, and bills of exchange, and the aggregate amount paid by them for railroad passage to the West was $14,779. Of the 413 Mormons, 217 were English, 185 Swiss and German, and twelve Scandinavian. The Swiss and Germans had altogether about $5,000 in money with them.

Emigration Commissioners Taintor and Stephenson, Superintendent Jackson, and Mr. James H. Hart, agent in this city for the Mormon community at Salt Lake, made personal investigations as to the character and physical condition of members of the Mormon party. Commissioner Taintor spent some time walking about among the Mormon immigrants and conversed with several of them through an interpreter. He paid particular attention to the people from Switzerland, and subsequently said that there was nothing in their appearance or in the facts that he had been able to obtain concerning them to justify any objections to their landing. A reporter who accompanied Mr. Taintor saw nothing in the appearance or conduct of the immigrants to indicate that they were imbecile or depraved.

The party was made up principally of families, and the parents and children as a rule looked healthy. Nearly all of them were comfortably clad, and many of the children showed bright and intelligent faces. It was noticeable that most of the Mormon immigrants were clean. More than one-third of them were children from 2 to 12 years old; not quite one-half of the remainder were able-bodied and active married women. There were no particularly attractive women in the party, but, with few exceptions, they appeared to be rugged and thrifty. The party was well provided with household effects, the greater portion of which had been evidently used for some time. The Mormons went on board the Erie Railway boat this afternoon preparatory to their departure for the West. The opinion was expressed by some of the immigration officers that the Mormon paupers referred to in Consul Mason's dispatch did not embark on the Nevada. A sharp lookout will be kept for them hereafter.

IMMIGRATION.

THE TIDE AS STRONG AS EVER.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The impression which prevailed a month ago that the immigration to the United States this year would fall 15,000 below that of 1882 is not so strong now, since during the last three weeks there has been an unexpected increase. This is due in part to the emigration from Ireland, because of the internal troubles, and an unexpected increase in the arrivals of Scandinavians and Germans. During the first three months ending March 31, the total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden was 49,652, against 68,685 in the corresponding period last year. The immigration for April footed up to 53,853, against 69,700 for the same period last year, or an increase of 4,231 over the total of the three months previous, and a falling off of 15,847 as compared with April, 1882. The total from Jan. 1 to May 1 was 103,505, or a decrease of 34,850 as compared with the first four months of 1882. Since May 1, however, there has been a sudden and marked increase, the total for the first ten days being 22,876, or only 476 less than for the first ten days in May, 1882. The immigration for the month bids fair to exceed that of last year, which was 88,768, while the Scandinavian immigration has not reached its maximum. The Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes are coming over in large numbers by every steamer, no less than 500 arriving on a single vessel Wednesday. All of the ships are well laden with English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Scandinavians, Germans, Dutch, French, and Italians, the immigration of the latter being larger than ever it was. They are no sooner landed than they begin to make a living, either by picking up rags and paper, grinding a hand-organ, or laboring in the streets. About 200 Italians who landed recently were seen lounging about Castle Garden waiting for advice from their friends, and among them were several who were assorting rags and paper which they had picked up on the streets. Among the immigrants that are now arriving there is a large percentage of sick persons, who are suffering mostly from malarial fevers, although many are sent to Ward's Island with chronic diseases.

A MYSTERY.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The body of a woman supposed to have been murdered was found in the sand at the eastern extremity of Coney Island yesterday afternoon. That part of the island extending from the life-saving station, close by the Oriental Hotel, to Point Breeze is lonely and desolate at this time of the year, and the sole resident is Louis Smith, the watchman at the little hotel at Point Breeze. He was walking down the beach when his attention was attracted to an object which the waves were bringing in shore. He recognized it as the body of a woman. There was not a particle of flesh on the head or neck. The skull was as white as the sands on which it rested, and the vertebræ was bare to the shoulders. Both hands were missing. Both feet were also gone, together with the small bones of the legs to the knees. There was no clothing on the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition and almost black. After the waves had cast the body on the sand Smith drew it up beyond their reach, and informed the nearest Justice of the Peace. Justice McMahon took charge of the body and had it removed to Gravesend in order to hold an inquest. The theory was generally entertained that the woman had been betrayed and then murdered, and to prevent identification the body had been stripped of clothing and weighted before being thrown overboard from some vessel. The woman's apparent age was about 25 years, and her hair was long and black. The details of the finding of the body recall the recent mysterious case in Brooklyn, in which several men on a tug attempted to put a woman ashore at Jewell's Wharf. The watchman heard them, and saw the tug move away as the woman was placed on the string piece. She fell into the water, and the watchman called after the tug. It steamed back, and after picking up the woman went on its way. Her hat and a braid of hair were left on the wharf.

LARKIN.

HIS CONDITION IMPROVING.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Frank Larkin, the base-ball pitcher, who shot his wife in his apartments on North Eighth street, Brooklyn, over a month ago, and afterward cut his own throat with a razor, is now nearly convalescent. He is watched day and night at St. Catharine's Hospital by policemen. He feels his position keenly, and talks frequently about his case, dwelling very much on the supposition that his wife will not appear against him. He does not seem to understand that under the new code he can be prosecuted for attempted suicide, or that Officer Phelan, whom he fired at through the door, will make a charge against him of felonious assault. He would be brought to court and arraigned immediately, but the attending physician fears that his removal might bring on erysipelas. Mrs. Larkin, who was shot in the jaw, has fully recovered. The husband seems rejoiced that her face is but slightly disfigured by the ball. He asserts that the shooting was purely accidental, and that, finding that his wife was hit by one of the bullets, he cut his own throat. The wife stated that she would not appear to prosecute him, and the police think that she will not. The pair now act as lovers and seem very affectionate toward each other. They had been married only four months when the shooting took place. It is probable that Larkin will be arraigned before Justice Naeher this week on three separate charges.

SMITH—WARREN.

A CARD FROM DR. WARREN BEY, OF PARIS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Warren Bey, of Paris, has sent the following card to the New York *Times*:

"My attention has been directed to a telegram in a recent number of your paper, which states that 'Dr. Warren, of Paris,' has been engaged in a love affair in the City of Chicago. As I am the only person of that name and profession residing in Paris, the conclusion seems irresistible that I am the individual alluded to by your correspondent. I must ask permission, therefore, to say through the columns of the *Times* that this statement, so far as it relates to me, is false in every particular. This is a case of mistaken identity, the party really concerned being a brother of mine who resides in New York, who asks no explanations on his account from Mr. Perry H. Smith Jr., and who at the proper time will make a full statement of all the facts relating to the matter with which he has had a so disagreeable connection.

"EDWARD WARREN (Bey), M. D.,
"No. 15 Rue Caumartin, Paris."

Dr. Llewellyn Warren, the gentleman who was engaged to Miss Emma Smith, of Chicago, is now visiting relatives in Virginia.

THE IRISH.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the old National Land League met this afternoon at Germania Hall in Third avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to listen to a communication through Dr. Wallace, from the Council of Seven, with reference to the system proposed by it to reorganize the Irish Land Leagues and societies under the auspices of the National League. It is contemplated, Dr. Wallace said, not only to bring the various branches of the Land League into the organization, but it is decided that the other Irish societies shall send delegates and receive their places of action from it. The new organization will be national in its government. It will also have a State government and governments for large commercial cities like New York. The branches will pay 25 cents for every member for the first quarter. When this organization is effected the Chairman of each branch and a delegate from the first fifty of its members, together with an additional delegate for every 100 members, shall assemble and decide upon the government of the city. They will form the executive authority of the city, and from among them will be elected a local President. It was the understanding of the Central Council that the large commercial councils should work under its direction, and no societies will be recognized in Ireland that will not be affiliated with the National League. June 5 meetings are to be held to ratify this movement. The State organization or government will consist of the officer elected to represent the council in Philadelphia, assisted by the Presidents of the organizations.

NOT SOUND.

A PREACHER DENOUNCES A "STABAT MATER."

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The congregation of the Park Reformed Church, one of the most fashionable churches in Jersey City, is somewhat exercised over some remarks recently made by the pastor on the subject of a "Stabat Mater" sung by the choir. Trouble has come of it and a charge made against the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Suydam, pastor of the church, which has been under consideration by the consistory. The precise nature of the charge, however, cannot be ascertained, as the matter is being kept very secret. The trouble commenced when last Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Suydam, just before the close of the evening service, stated that he desired to publicly disavow all responsibility for the version of the "Stabat Mater" which had been sung by the choir. It seems that the hymn had been translated into English without any alteration of the original text, and the following lines appeared in the printed copies used by the choir:

To Thy holy care elected,
Virgin, let me be protected
On the dreadful judgment-day.

Mr. Suydam considered these lines a prayer to the Virgin Mary, and said the congregation had no sympathy with the sentiment they expressed. As for himself he repudiated it altogether, and said that had he been in town the press proofs of the music would probably have been shown to him, and he would have expunged or altered the lines. Many of the congregation thought there was no occasion for Mr. Suydam making his statement so publicly, especially as there were a great many Roman Catholics in the church at the time. It is learned that Mr. Suydam was warmly condemned and as warmly defended for his action. The subject was finally referred to a committee for the purpose, it is said, of devising some method of pouring oil on the troubled waters.

A RIOT.

TWO ROUGHS CREATE A COMMOTION.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Cherry street, in the neighborhood of the "Barracks," was the scene of a riot this afternoon. The "Barracks" are a series of houses between Scammel and Jackson streets, and are inhabited by Italian laborers. About noon, while the Italians were seated on the steps and curbstones taking the air, "Dan" Driscoll, of No. 361 Cherry street, and William Harris, alias "Dooney" Harris, of No. 44 Scammel street, both members of the notorious "Border Gang," passed opposite the "Barracks." Upon arriving opposite No. 400 Cherry street, a house adjoining the "Barracks," they began throwing stones and bricks at the Italians. The latter fled within doors, but not before several of them had been struck about the heads the bodies by the shower of stones. Driscoll and Harris then rushed across the street and began to attack the windows with stones. For fully five minutes the two roughs continued to shatter the windows and doors. Every window in 400 was demolished. Finding that the attacked party made no resistance, Driscoll and Harris boldly entered the hallway of No. 400. As they stepped in the doorway Maria Morena, an inmate, entered the hall from the opposite end. Driscoll then drew a revolver and fired at the woman, the bullet lodging in her left thigh. The report of the pistol had scarcely died away when the hall was crowded with furious Italians. The scene then became one of fierce strife. Several men were beaten over the heads with clubs, and it was reported that one or two were cut with knives. During the struggle Driscoll's revolver was emptied, one of the bullets taking effect in the right thigh of his comrade, Harris. When officers arrived at the "Barracks" they found Driscoll and Harris struggling in the midst of twenty or thirty infuriated Italians. It is said that several other Italians were injured during the riot, but they fled to their rooms upon the arrival of the police.

HALF A CENTURY.

St. Mary's Catholic Church Celebrates Its "Golden Jubilee."

Music, Poetry, Prayer, and Oratory Make the Occasion a Solemn One.

John Wentworth's Recollections of the Growth of Denominations in This City.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was the scene of a large gathering of priests and people yesterday morning, the occasion being the celebration of the "golden jubilee" of St. Mary's Parish. As announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the services commenced at 10 a. m. with the unveiling of a marble tablet placed in the wall of the church, within the vestibule, erected to the memory of the Catholic missionaries of Illinois from the days of the celebrated Marquette to the organization of St. Mary's Parish by the Rev. Father St. Cyr. The services opened with the unveiling and dedication of a marble tablet dedicated to the memory of all the Catholic missionaries of Illinois from Father Marquette to Father St. Cyr.

THE MEMORIAL.

The tablet was of marble, three feet high and one and a half feet wide. It bore the following inscription in gilt letters:

To the memory of the early Catholic missionaries of Illinois, sleeping in their unmarked graves, from Marquette to St. Cyr, on the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment in this city of the Parish of St. Mary, and of the erection of the first Christian church, this tablet was reverently and gratefully erected by the pastor and his flock, May 1, [illegible].

The ceremony of unveiling the tablet was conducted by the Rev. J. P. Roles, pastor of St. Mary's, assisted by two acolytes. When the tablet was uncovered Mr. W. J. Onahan delivered a carefully prepared oration on the subject of the "Golden Jubilee" of St. Mary's Church, during the course of which he introduced and narrated many points of interesting history in the growth of Catholicism in Chicago. This address was followed by the recitation by Miss Mattie Green of an original poem, the composition of the Rev. J. P. Roles, pastor of St. Mary's. The first two stanzas of the poem are as follows:

We to the memory of the noble-hearted
Priests of the early days,
Who unto men have first the Lord imparted,
A tardy tribute raise.

From Marquette to St. Cyr, now sleeping
All in their unmarked graves,
We come, with more of joy than weeping,
To count our braves.

The remainder of the poem was in the same strain.

HIGH MASS.

After the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the tablet the people assembled in the body of the church to attend the solemn high mass about to be offered up. At 10:45 a procession of acolytes and priests attired in cassock and surplice emerged from the sacristy to the sanctuary, Archbishop Feehan, attired in purple cassock and rochet, bringing up the rear. Upon reaching the seat prepared for him the Archbishop was vested with the pontifical vestments for the celebration of mass by the deacons of honor, and immediately began the psalm "Judica me," which prefaces every mass. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. John Waldron Sr., pastor of St. John's Church, as assistant priest; the Rev. Father O'Neil, S. J., President of St. Ignatius' College, and the Rev. Father McKenna, C. M., as deacons of honor; and the Rev. P. Riordan, of St. James', and the Rev. Father Finnegan, of Holy Family Church, as deacon and subdeacon of the mass. The choir sang one of Mozart's masses.

THE SERMON.

The sermon of the Rev. Daniel Riordan, of St. Elizabeth's Church, was everything that could be desired for the occasion, and was replete with the results of historical research. During the course of his sermon the reverend gentleman pointed out the almost inestimable services that had been rendered the city and State by the heroic Marquette and his little band of followers, and his successors in the missionary field. In speaking of the zealous and pious priests of the archdiocese that had rendered great service to religion and the general community, he said that these men would live forever in the hearts and minds of a grateful people. Forty-five old settlers in Chicago who were residents of the city prior to 1840, and who were intimately acquainted with Father St. Cyr, were provided with lavender-colored badges, upon which were stamped pictures of the first St. Mary's Church, which was erected at the southwest corner of Lake and State streets. Among these old citizens were the Hon. John Wentworth and Mr. Augustus D. Taylor, a veteran of the war of 1812, and the builder of the first church edifice in Chicago. He it was that erected the original St. Mary's Church at the corner of Lake and State streets.

IN DAYS GONE BY.

The Hon. John Wentworth was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night, and was asked if he had any reminiscences to relate about the early days of the Catholic Church in Chicago. He said: "Yes, I remember the first midnight mass celebrated in the little frame church of St. Mary Christmas night, 1836. After that time midnight mass was celebrated every Christmas eve, and was attended by both Catholics and Protestants. After mass we would finish the night with a dance or supper, or some sort of frolic. At that time the Protestant denominations had not set up the modern style of praying the old year out and new one in. I was a religionist, and was interested in the growth of the Western country and did everything to induce foreigners to come and settle among us. I always kept the run of religious denominations so as to be able to tell a man where people of his faith were to be found. When I came here the Catholics were the leading denomination, the Baptists were next, the Methodists next, and the Presbyterians and Episcopals close after them. The Protestants have no denominational pride like the Catholics. I cannot find in any Protestant denomination the great amount of history that I can find among the Catholics. There is no doubt the first sermon ever preached among the Protestants was by a Baptist, Mr. McCoy. The first Protestant church member was the wife of Capt. Heald, who commanded the fort at the time of the massacre. The oldest continuous Sabbath-school is undoubtedly that of the First Baptist Church. When I came here in 1836 there was no Sabbath-school to my knowledge except that of the First Baptist Church, and it has been kept up to the present day. The Methodists allude to the early labors of the Rev. Jesse Walker; he was undoubtedly the first Methodist that came into this region, and there are several of our old citizens who remember him. The Presbyterians claim that the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, now living, was one of the first ministers that ever came here. His friends claim that he came here before Father Walker, of the Methodist Church.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

St. James' Episcopal parish, when I came here in 1836, was erecting a brick church, and that undoubtedly was the first brick church erected in Chicago, but I never heard that that church claimed any priority over the Catholics in establishing a church in Chicago.

A DIGRESSION.

I have always been a church-going man. I was raised in New England, where every man put on his new clothes every Sunday morning and, having put them on, he was supposed to go to church somewhere. And when a man put on his new clothes, my idea was that the best thing he could do was to go to church with them. So, from 1836 to the present day I think I have been an unprejudiced church-goer, and if my life has taught me anything it is this. If a boy has got a good, pious mother he had better join her church and ask no questions, for human life isn't long enough for a man to examine all the different branches of theology that may be advanced. With these views I have always felt myself perfectly at home among all religious denominations, and never more so than when I was with the Catholics today, whom I met here when I first came in 1836, and with whom I have been associated all my life. The whole affair has been a great success, and as an early citizen of Chicago I am under the most profound obligations to the Catholic Church for its effort today. No other church in the Northwest could do what St. Mary's Church has done, and as a Protestant I am sorry to say that no other church would have done what St. Mary's Church has done today, even if it could. I saw at church today Augustus D. Taylor, a man who now draws a pension for his services in the war of 1812. I knew him in 1836, and he has always been a deep religious man, exemplary in all his relations of life. He was the mechanic that erected the first church in Chicago, and there was the significance of the observances today—there was the man who built the first log church in Chicago living to see millions of property invested in Catholic churches. His brother, Francis H. Taylor, who was present today, was a member of the first Aldermanic board ever elected in Chicago. He represented, in 1837, a territory lying between the forks of the river. He has ever been a high-toned Christian gentleman. Among his colleagues in the Council now living are John D. Caton and Ashabel C. Pierce. I was elected Corporation Printer by the Council of which he was a member, and I still live."

RUINING THE BUSINESS.

[Atlanta *Constitution*.]—John Fitten wanted to buy a pair of horses, and went out with a trader the other day to buy a stylish team. "The main charm of these horses," the owner explained, "is their perfect gentleness. An 8-year-old child can drive them." The horses went pretty well until they turned a corner and came upon the goat and wagon of the man who was selling nickel because he can't walk. At this unexpected sight the horses reared, plunged, kicked, snorted, and almost shed their harness. When they were quieted there was a dead silence for a moment. Then the horseman, with the air of one who knows it is no use to talk, said: "I tell you what it is, Major; that d—d goat has busted up more horse trades in this town than everything else put together."

WASHING[TON]

The Unearned Land-[Grant of the] Texas Pacific Tie[d Up In]definitly.

Vast Tracts of Chero[kee Land to] Be Leased for [Grazing] Purposes.

Needless Alarm About [Pleuro-pneu]monia in the Di[strict of] Columbia.

Federal Officers in the [District and] Their Incomes in [...]able Ways.

Poker-Playing—A Gas-Mono[poly] Carelessness of a Treas[ury] Teller.

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WASHINGTON.

The Unearned Land-Grant of the Texas Pacific Tied Up Indefinitly.

Vast Tracts of Cherokee Lands to Be Leased for Grazing Purposes.

Needless Alarm About Pleuro-Pneumonia in the District of Columbia.

Federal Officers in the South Swelling Their Incomes in Questionable Ways.

Poker-Playing—A Gas-Monopoly Weakness—Carelessness of a Treasury Paying-Teller.

SACRED SOIL.

AN AREA OF FOURTEEN MILLION ACRES WITHHELD FROM SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—Secretary Teller has made another land-grant decision, and there can be no question that it will work great hardship to some settlers, while it is not clear that it will benefit anybody: but the Secretary holds that it is the law, which it is his duty as an executive officer, acting under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, to enforce, and that he has no alternative. The responsibility for this he throws upon Congress. It is certain that the attention of Congress will be called very early to these land-grant matters; and there are friends enough of the people in both Houses to compel those who are supposed to be defenseless of monopolies to at least go upon the record. The Secretary of the Interior has, in short, decided that the land-grant of the defunct Texas Pacific Company is sacred area, and that any settler who seeks a homestead in it must "move on." No entry will be permitted within that empire of granted but unearned land. It is a curious anomaly in legislative and judicial procedure that an empire of 14,000,000 acres of land which cannot belong to a company which never earned it, and which does not now exist, should, of necessity, be withheld from settlement. It will be, however, under this decision until Congress shall declare it forfeited. Meanwhile the Southern Pacific Company, the successors by purchase and assignment of whatever the Texas Pacific had to assign, will endeavor to secure this unearned grant. The first steps have been taken in that direction, but unless Secretary Teller shall change his present opinion these efforts will be unavailing. He will keep the lands from settlement, and he will keep them from the Southern Pacific. But an empire of 14,000,000 acres is a stake to play for in or out of Congress, and as long as the Southern Pacific can prevent Congress from declaring the grant forfeited there is always danger that by some process it may secure the grant.

Some good lawyers claim that the assignment carries the grant. Attorney-General Brewster so held in the case of the New Orleans Pacific. But they say that the draft of the opinion was made by Ashbel Green, of New York, the attorney for the company, and that the Attorney-General, after examining it, made it his own. The broad band of public land which was granted to the Texas Pacific Company thirteen years ago stretches across Southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The company built no road within the limits of the grant and earned no part of it. Not an acre has been patented to the company in all these thirteen years, for the very good reason that it has failed to acquire any right to any portion of this great domain. If this decision applies to the lands in Arizona and New Mexico, as well as to those in California, the settler is forbidden to enter an area of about 14,000,000 acres. It is unfortunate that by the terms of the granting act the formal restoration of these lands to the Government must be made by act or resolution of Congress. Congress has failed to do its duty, and the lands must be tied up until some energetic friend of the settler, in the Interior Department or out of it, shall make the demands of justice so plain that the National Legislature will not dare to avoid the issue.

INDIAN LANDS.

EXTENSIVE LEASES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Nation, is expected here this week to arrange with Secretary Teller for leasing 6,100,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory, lying west of the Arkansas River, to a number of cattle-owners for stock-grazing purposes. The Cherokee Legislature has just passed a bill approving a lease for five years of the grazing lands owned by the Cherokee Nation, the annual rental being fixed at $100,000, subject to termination on six months' notice in case of a sale. All fences now erected or which may hereafter be built on these lands are to become the property of the Cherokees when the lease expires. No improvements of a permanent character will be allowed, and only such wire fences as shall be necessary to properly divide or corral stock will be permitted. Last winter the Indians made complaint to the Interior Department that certain unauthorized members of their tribe had leased to cattle-dealers large tracts of land, which had been fenced in and used for grazing purposes. This they claim was illegal, as such privileges could only be granted by the Cherokee Council or Congress acting for the whole nation. The aid of the department was sought to rid the lands of the fences erected by those who had leased from unauthorized Cherokees. Secretary Teller sent an agent to the Territory, who made an exhaustive report on the subject, upholding the position, and claims of the nation and recommending that the fences be removed or the parties in possession of the lands compelled to lease anew from the tribe. Secretary Teller adopted the report, and ordered the fences down, but left the limit of time for their removal to be fixed by the Cherokee Council. Gov. Bushyhead left Washington to report the Secretary's determination to his people, but they, instead of having the fences removed, made terms with the occupants of their lands, and now send the new agreement to Secretary Teller for approval. Before this is done the order issued last winter for the removal of fences will have to be rescinded.

In the new lease none of the principal lessees appear by name. Eight trustees have been appointed to act for them. The Standard Oil Company and other parties owning cattle in the Indian Territory will have their lands apportioned them by the trustees out of the 6,000,000 acres leased after the Secretary of the Interior ratifies the lease. The Cherokees have managed this matter with shrewdness. Individual members of the tribe have been paid already for these lands, but the nation's declaration that such contracts were unauthorized necessitates a second payment to the tribal treasury. Those who were in possession, however, were given the first chance, and the Indians claim that they have acted generously in making such reasonable terms. On the property that has been leased are three great salt preserves, which the Indians reserve to themselves. One is of pure rock salt, sixty feet in thickness; the other two are lakes, one being ten miles long, with thick incrustations of salt on the bottom, which forms as fast as it can be removed.

The proceeds derived from this lease and a number of large land sales will make the tribe quite easy financially. Bushyhead will spend this week in executing deeds for property recently sold by the nation, which also require the approval of the Interior Department. The Cherokees are now free of debt for the first time in forty years. They have $3,000,000 invested in Government 5-per-cent bonds. The proceeds of this fund are devoted to educational, court, and legislative expenses. Thirty-five per cent goes to the support of schools, of which there are now 104 primaries and two seminaries. There is also an insane asylum, but it appears that civilization has not made much of an impression there yet, as there is but one insane inmate. The rest are blind and aged persons. No taxes are collected, the only source of income, outside of the interest from the bonds and the sale and lease of lands, being a royalty on timber.

A PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—A dispatch from Muskogee, I. T., says the negroes in the Cherokee Nation have drawn up a strong protest against the recent action of the Cherokee Council in declaring that the large amount of money received from the Government in payment for lands shall be distributed only to Cherokees by blood. There are over a thousand negroes in the nation who claim the same rights as Indians who will sign the protest and then send it to the Secretary of the Interior.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A GREAT SCARE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Salmon, Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, said today that the stories of an outbreak of a contagious disease, said to be pleuro-pneumonia, among the dairy cows of the District of Columbia have been greatly exaggerated. "The truth is," said the Doctor, "as far as we have been able to discover after close examinations, that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in the District. The cow which recently died at the Columbia Hospital had all the symptoms of the disease in a marked form, and, when the animal died, I made a post-mortem examination, and discovered that the cause of death was not pleuro-pneumonia. It is true there was inflammation of the lungs and pleura, but there were no symptoms of contagion. Several animals have died recently, and, from what I have been able to learn, I am inclined to believe that they too died of the same disease as the one on which the post-mortem was held. The Flannigan cow, which has caused all the excitement, will probably die within a few days; then I shall be able to determine to a certainty whether or not the disease is pleuro-pneumonia. In this case the indications are to some extent that pleuro-pneumonia is the malady from which the animal suffers. In fact, I never saw a case of simple inflammation of the lungs in which the symptoms of the contagious disease were so marked. The animal cannot breathe without groaning at each breath. On the other hand, however, a careful examination by the health officers of the District fails to discover another case, which, if the disease proves to be pleuro-pneumonia, is very remarkable. A few days will determine whether or not there is cause for alarm."

Dr. Salmon stated that the veterinary station provided for by the last Congress is almost ready, and that the experiments will begin within a few weeks. At the building of the Department of Agriculture a room has been fitted up for the purpose of conducting the scientific investigations. At the experiment station, which is located near the boundary-line of the District, and which contains about seven acres of land, with the requisite buildings, it is the intention of the Doctor to inquire into all forms of disease which affect domestic animals, especially those known or supposed to be contagious, with the view, if possible, of adopting a preventive and cure. With this end in view, healthy animals will be secured and inoculated with the disease to be investigated. It is expected that by this means an intelligent idea as to the causes, character, and cure of the disease in animals can be arrived at in Washington, thus saving the Government a large amount of money in each year, besides furnishing facilities for investigation which would be difficult to secure if the investigator was compelled to travel from place to place to carry on his experiments.

ILLEGAL FEES.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST SOUTHERN OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special.]—Brewster Cameron, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, returned tonight from Alabama, where he has been presenting evidence to the grand jury against Strobach and other Federal and ex-Federal officials in the South. Mr. Cameron is not communicative, but he has claimed to his friends that the Government has additional evidence which shows that it has been the practice of Southern Federal officials for many years to charge constructive mileage and to make fees out of constructive arrests in order to swell their incomes. Some of the Republicans there maintain that the Department of Justice is now doing a great wrong to expose these practices, and assign two reasons for it: First, that it will hurt the party; second, the Southern officials, on account of long distances, sparse population, and that sort of thing, were compelled to resort to these strict technically illegal practices in order to make living fees.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26.—The demurrers of Marshal Strobach to the later series of indictments were overruled. The indictments are for acts committed in 1880, when Strobach was Deputy Marshal.

POKER.

COL. MORROW'S TROUBLES NOT CHARGEABLE TO THE GAME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—While the exposures that have lately been made in regard to the poker-playing of prominent army officers here and the serious results to young officers are true and have not been in the least exaggerated, it appears that injustice has been done to Col. Morrow, of Gen. Sherman's staff, by classing him with this poker club, either as a member or a player. The announcement of his trouble was so unexpected and surprising that it was not strange that the belief gained currency among his friends that the troubles known to have overtaken young officers here had befallen him. His friends, however, who have looked into the case fully, have ascertained beyond question that he had nothing to do with the poker crowd. The facts in his case are that he became involved through an unfortunate speculation and hoped by the use of his pay accounts to tide himself over, with the full belief that he could take care of them before due. When he found that he could not meet his debts he himself made the situation known to his creditors, paid what he could on their accounts, secured such of the balance as he could, and then, with the knowledge of the Paymaster-General, made such disposition of his pay for a time to come as would cover all his liabilities. His action in this part of the transaction was of the most honorable character, and was satisfactory to his creditors. But for the knowledge here that a number of other officers were involved, though not with him, and the knowledge of the serious trouble caused to so many officers by this poker crowd, his case would not have attracted the attention which has been given it. His own financial affairs have been so satisfactorily arranged that it is probable no official action will follow. As yet no report has been made upon which official action could be based. Meantime it is believed that the cases will soon come before the War Department, which must lead to such wholesome exposures of the poker crowd as will purify one portion of army society in Washington to the great relief and satisfaction of the honorable portion, which latter is by far the most numerous.

GAS.

PUBLIC OPINION TRIUMPHS OVER A MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special.]—The Washington Gaslight Company, one of the strongest and most successful monopolies in the country, has finally yielded to the incessant hammering of the press and the complaints of the people, and this afternoon entered into an agreement with the District Commissioners to light the street-lamps for the coming fiscal year at the present price, increasing the hours during which the lamps shall burn from 22,000 to 26,000 hours during the year, and to supply gas to private consumers after July 1 at $1.50 per 1,000 feet. These concessions have unquestionably been made in order to induce the District Commissioners not to grant special privileges to an opposition company which was about to organize. The monopoly has also divided its immense surplus, said to have amounted to $500,000, and will appear before the next Congress in response to complaints with a statement that it is poor; that it furnishes and will furnish gas as cheap or cheaper than any one can, and that there is no reason why its monopoly should not be maintained.

CARELESSNESS.

A LARGE OVERPAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—There was an extraordinary occurrence at the Treasury yesterday, the facts in regard to which have been suppressed. One of the paying-tellers overpaid a bank messenger $3,600. The bank messenger did not report it to the bank, but secreted the money in a room in the bank, and the secret-service Chief subsequently recovered the money and returned it to the Treasury. No steps have been taken to proceed against the boy. It happened in this way: The paying-teller in adjusting a deposit of a bank misread a statement which was badly blotted and illegible, and paid to the messenger $3,600 in excess of the amount due. The discrepancy was not discovered until the cash account was balanced at the close of business hours. Inquiry at the bank by telephone showed that the proper balance had been received there. The Chief of the secret service was instantly called. He proceeded to the bank and summoned the messenger—a boy of 16. The Chief charged him with having received the money. The boy admitted it, saying that he intended to return it. He said it was in the very room where the Chief was conducting his investigation. The boy produced it. It was a small package—three $1,000 bills, one $500 bill, and one $100 bill. The money was returned to the new Treasurer, who, of course, was anxious at the loss. The carelessness of the paying-teller cannot be explained.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Walter Evans, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will enter upon his duties Thursday. It is expected that he will rely in great measure on the skilled subordinates in the office, and that he will make few changes.

A Washington writer learns that the paper called the *Judge* has been bought by Mr. A. E. Smythe and some other gentlemen of Philadelphia, who are very friendly to Mr. Conkling, and predicts that there will be hereafter no caricatures of the gentleman in the *Judge*.

Representative Washburn, of Minnesota, has rented for two years the great house of Don Cameron, and has stipulated in his lease that he shall not be obliged to surrender the house during that time because of change of ownership. Mr. Washburn was compelled to give up the house of ex-Attorney-General Williams because it was sold over his head, and he was compelled to surrender the house of Mr. Frelinghuysen because the latter, when appointed Secretary of State, desired to occupy it himself. Don Cameron has tired of the extensive hospitality which the ownership of so large a house involves, and is said to be quite willing not to occupy it again.

Solicitor Raynor has not yet made a formal decision in the cases of Miller and other Chicago men for compromise of the judgments against them in the old whisky cases. He said today that he should consider the matter very carefully, and might not make his decision for some days. Mr. Hesing, who has been here, is now visiting in Baltimore, where he will probably remain until the cases shall be decided.

Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, has been visiting Naples. He is startled at the fact that more than 6,000 emigrants left Naples for the United States during April. He is not impressed with these newcomers as American citizens, whether they come with their own means or as assisted emigrants. He draws this picture of the poor classes of Italians, from whom many of the emigrants come: "We have traveled a month now in Italy, and find nothing elsewhere like it. Mendicancy, laziness, filth, squalor, and repulsive uncleanness of person and habit have culminated here. It may not be as bad in some of the small towns off the railroads, but happily we have not visited any of them. And to be obliged to reflect that during the month of April, just passed, over 6,000 of those creatures left the port of Naples for the United States! What will we do with them? Well, if they are like those left behind, wait till you see them, and then answer the question yourself."

DEFENDING THE DEAD.

Mrs. Davis' Post-Mortem Vindication of Her Husband's Honor—A Letter Said to Have Been Found.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—Mrs. Walter Davis, of Harrodsburg, Ky., prints this morning in the Lexington *Transcript* a vindication of the reputation of her husband, whom the Hon. Phil Thompson recently killed. She says the following letter was found on his person after his death:

"HARRODSBURG, Ky., April 26.—DEAR PHIL: A mutual friend told me that Jessie B. wrote you I had gotten your wife drunk and caused her to expose herself in Cincinnati. Surely, you don't believe a word of it. I can satisfy you that it is a falsehood. I dislike to expose a friend, and tell you of your cousin's predicament that night in self-defense. Yours, WALTER."

Mrs. Davis' letter states that Davis, when told he had better explain matters to Thompson, said none of the Thompsons believed the rumor, and an explanation was unnecessary.

INDUSTRIAL.

No Change in Affairs at Collinsville—Dissatisfaction with the Civil Authorities.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The Collinsville strike and riot remain in a similar condition to that reported yesterday. The militia are still quartered at the several mines, and no further attempt at violence has been made in their vicinity, although last night about twenty resident non-rioting miners and machine men who had dared to disobey the union men's orders and work yesterday at the mine under the protection of the militia were attacked at their homes, assailed with stones, and otherwise badly maltreated and threatened with having their property destroyed immediately upon the withdrawal of the militia. Your correspondent spent a greater portion of today at Col. Barclay's headquarters, and in conversation with him and his aids. Maj. Hughes, of Taylorville, and Ridgeley, of Springfield, are very much chagrined and dissatisfied with the past and present condition of affairs. The Colonel had received orders to report with his command to Sheriff Hatz, of this county, at Collinsville, and assist him, if necessary, in quelling the mob and arrest the rioters, but, through his failure to act, nothing has been accomplished except the present protection of the mine property, which will be left, upon their withdrawal, in the same exposed condition as found. Of course, while the militia remain no attempt will be made to gain control of the mines by the mob, and cause their suspension by the forcing of the miners to cease laboring. President Crandall, of the Abbey Mines, a property valued at over $100,000, feels greatly chagrined and disappointed at the course persisted in by the civil authorities, and fully recognizes the present situation. Yesterday, to force action on the part of the civil authorities, he swore out nearly forty warrants for the arrest of known leaders in the recent riots, but has thus far failed to secure service upon them by the authorities, who, while not absolutely refusing, enter objections, and thereby cause delay. Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, was in consultation with the officers of the Abbey Company, his clients, today, and has also been in communication with Gov. Hamilton, and it is thought that the matter will take a definit shape very soon, even to the extent of martial law. Unless the leaders are arrested and punished nothing will have been accomplished and the rioters will have actually been encouraged in diabolism. Great uneasiness is manifested by the residents and operators at the present status of affairs, and all will hail a speedy and determined military movement. The Governor should not hesitate longer.

The Cunning Car-Men of the West Division.

It was learned yesterday that the victory gained recently by the conductors and drivers of the West Division Street Railway is probably destined to be of short duration. The company was shrewd enough to have the men agree to a fixed salary for new conductors and drivers at a lower rate than the old men were getting previous to the request for an advance, and the time fixed for new men to be advanced to first-class pay was also agreed upon between the company and the employés' committee to be six months. The matter of complaints against conductors and drivers by the public to the Superintendent, it will be remembered, was left for Mr. Lake to adjust in each instance as in his judgment was deemed best for all concerned. No better arrangement could possibly have been made for the company. All that is now necessary to keep the amount paid for salaries down to the old figure is to have a few old conductors and drivers discharged for some trivial offense every week or two and their places filled by new men.

The Cigarmakers Will Go to Work.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 14 held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Greenebaum's Hall and agreed to go to work, declaring the strike off at every manufactory in the city excepting Pearson's, No. 27 East Washington street, Behrman's, No. 200 East Kinzie street, Berry & Van Fleet's Nos. 15 and 17 South Water street, and Williams', on Canal, near Twelfth street. These places, it is understood, have not yet accepted the amended bill agreed to at the meeting of the arbitration committees from the manufacturers and cigarmakers held last week.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

A Young Man, Bitten by a Spider or a Snake, Expires in Great Agony.

READING, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—An awful death of a young man from a snake bite is reported from Meckville, this county. Four weeks ago Peter Strause, aged 21, was at work in the woods. While removing timber he experienced a sharp, stinging pain in his left hand, but paid no attention to it at first. In a few days, however, the arm began swelling, and finally the entire body became swollen and very much inflamed. It was then believed that a snake had bitten him, although the early season did not warrant such belief. Strause became very ill and his body was peculiarly colored. The poison had a terrible effect on him. He had been perfectly healthy, yet in a few weeks his teeth dropped out and he was nearly blind. Medical aid could afford no relief. His eyes were fixed and jaws set; he was unable to take any food or water owing to the gangrenous condition of his throat, and he died in spasms. It is believed that either a black spider or a copperhead snake bit him.

LOUISIANA LAND FRAUDS.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 26.—The entries of sea-marsh made by J. B. Watkins cover 1,159,116 acres, at 12½ cents per acre, embracing all the vacant State lands in the parishes of Vermilion, Cameron, and Calcasieu. Watkins also entered 2,700 acres at 75 cents per acre, State lands, and 60,000 acres of United States Government lands, between Jennings and Lake Charles, north of the Morgan Railroad, at $1.25 per acre.

POISONED BY HANDLING GREEN VELVET.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Miss Mary Kelley, employed in the millinery department of T. A. Chapman's dry-goods store, died this week from inhaling arseniuretted hydrogen emanating from the green velvets which she handled. Dr. Stadler, who attended her, says it was a clear case of arsenic-poisoning. She was sick just three weeks.

EXPRESS COMPANY WINDING UP.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—Negotiations have been completed by which the Erie & New England Express Company ceases to exist after Wednesday next. By the terms of the agreement the United States Express Company gets a foothold in Boston and a through route between Boston and the West.

ILLINOIS.

A Tale with a Moral Especially Affecting Mr. Clayton E. Crafts.

Exposure of His Hypocritical Aversion to Altered House Records.

How the Cicero Statesman Worked the Journal to Serve His Own Ends.

Short Sessions of Both Senate and House—The Justice Question to Be Revived.

CRAFTS' CUNNING.

A HYPOCRIT'S HOLY HORROR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Clayton E. Crafts, of the Town of Cicero, Cook County, is the Democratic minority Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly from the Seventh Senatorial District. The Town of Cicero has recently adopted high license. Its special Representative, wiser in his own conceit than his Cicero constituents, has not profited by the example, but continues to sing on the low-license key, and is as ready as ever to help break quorums and obstruct the progress of the High-License bill. As a member of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, Mr. Crafts apparently sits at the feet of its Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, and gladly receives his orders from that Gamaliel of the Cook County Democracy and would-be bill-killer-in-chief of the liquor gang.

THE INDIGNATION ACT.

The recent alleged "tampering" with the Harper bill, by which one word was substituted for another meaning exactly the same thing, and that merely in order to follow the language of the present Dramshop act, naturally excited feelings of holy horror in the breast of the immaculate Chesterfield. Crafts was similarly affected. To have been otherwise would have shown a rank disregard for his chief. Mackin's horror, from the very necessities of the case, became Crafts' horror. In fact, with the servility of an imitator, Crafts fairly out-Mackined Mackin. Having shown such eminent qualifications in this respect, he was finally given a place on the special committee appointed to inquire into the alleged "tampering." His fitness for the position, and the hypocritical character of the horror he has so well acted cannot be better shown, perhaps, than from his record in connection with what is known as Senate Bill No. 202 in the House. That he had made a record in this matter, and an interesting one, was generally known some time ago. It has remained for THE TRIBUNE correspondent to work up the details, fill in the background, and throw a little sunshine on what was before mysteriously dark.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD BILL.

Senate Bill No. 202 was introduced in the Senate very early in the session by Senator (now Congressman) Adams, and is popularly known as the Elevated Railroad bill. Its aim, in brief, is to prevent elevated railroad companies from incontinently gobbling a city's streets, and its author's special object, and that of his constituents who urged him to introduce it, was to restrict such corporations by certain safeguards in the interest of Chicago and of the owners of property abutting on streets or alleys towards which the corporate hand might be directed. In order to do this, the bill provided that no person or persons, corporation or corporations, should construct or maintain an elevated railroad along any street or alley in any incorporated city or village except on permission of the City Council or Board of Trustees, granted upon a petition of the owners of lands representing more than half of the front of the street or alley, or of so much thereof as was sought to be used. The second section provided that when the street or alley or part thereof was more than a mile long no petition should be valid unless signed by the owners of the land representing more than half the frontage not only of each mile, but the fractional part of a mile. An emergency clause was attached, reciting that "efforts are being made to obtain the consent of certain municipal authorities in this State to the construction and maintenance of elevated railroads, to be operated by electricity as a motive power, along streets and alleys in such municipalities, without the petition or consent of owners of land fronting on such streets or alleys."

WAS HE "RETAINED"?

The bill passed the Senate after considerable trouble and delay, and was reported to the House March 30. It was read a first time April 7 and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. From this time its history becomes peculiarly interesting. When the committee met to consider the bill Mr. Crafts was ready with the following amendment: "Amend by inserting after the word 'elevated,' where it appears in lines 3, 9, 10, 22, and 23 of written bill, the words 'or other.'" Crafts and Seyster were the only members of the committee who supported the amendment. Stimming, Clinton, and Sundelius opposed it, and pointed out that its adoption would extend the operation of the bill to street-car companies, and all other corporations organized to facilitate intramural transit, render the bill obnoxious to these other interests and their friends, invite a powerful lobby to Springfield, and possibly end in its defeat, to the injury of Chicago property-holders on the proposed line of the Electric Elevated Railroad Company. These reasons were so full of force that the committee sat down on the amendment, and ordered the bill reported, with the recommendation that it pass. It was thus reported to the House April 20, the report concurred in, and the bill ordered printed and to a second reading.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.

To the mingled surprise and indignation of the other members of the committee, the bill came back from the printer's one day with Crafts' amendment printed at its top. All bills are open to amendment on second reading, and Crafts could have offered his, when the bill came up on that order, for the consideration of the House. But this was evidently not the scheme. The printed amendment carefully neglected to state that it was a committee amendment—this would have been too bald—but the position which it occupied at the top of the printed bill, where committee amendments always go, was evidently calculated to convey the impression that it was a committee amendment, when, as a matter of fact, it was nothing of the sort, but one which the committee had emphatically sat down on. Stimming and Clinton vigorously opposed the palpable fraud, and it was largely owing to their exposé that the amendment was snowed under in the House and the bill sent to third reading, where it now is, just as it passed the Senate. Mr. Crafts had very little to say on that memorable occasion. His reasons for not taking a too conspicuous part in the proceedings may perhaps be imagined by the reader when he has reached the end of the story.

DIGGING FOR DETAILS.

The House journal plainly shows that the bill was reported back without amendment by the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The Clerk's records, in no less than six places, show the same thing. They furthermore show that the bill as it came from the committee was sent to the Secretary of State, or to the Printer Expert, who is really an employé of the Secretary of State, without amendment. The Printer Expert, through his clerk, receipted to the Clerk of the House for the bill without amendment and gave an order for its printing without amendment.

A TELL-TALE HAND.

When the printed bill came back from the printer it was accompanied, as is the invariable custom, by the "copy" from which it had been set up, and, what was more, by the "copy" of the Craft's amendment, previously rejected by the committee, written in a scratchy, irregular hand on a notehead of the Committee on Municipal Affairs. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has compared the handwriting in the amendment with known specimens of Crafts chirography, including the introduction to and a batch of interlineations in a long amendment he offered the other day to a road bill—and they are as alike as two peas. The identification has also been established by several members of the House, who have no hesitation in declaring that the handwriting bears the closest possible resemblance to Crafts' "fist."

INVESTIGATE THE INVESTIGATOR.

Just where and how the amendment was "worked" so as to connect with the printing-office and finally get back into the House at the top of the printed bill cannot at present be learned. The Printer Expert and his clerk simply know nothing about it. Possibly the gentleman who wrote it might shed some light on the matter and tell just where the amendment "caught on." Up to date he has not seen fit to do so. His chief occupation of late has been to work up outside indignation over the Harper bill, and to howl for an investigation in connection with that measure. In that investigation he proposes to take a hand himself, and will probably report to the House that he has discovered the perpetrator of a great and far-reaching outrage. But in the meantime it has occurred to several members of the House, who innocently imagine that the standing committees and the clerks are of some use, and that their work is simply negatived when a member tries to "ring in" as a committee amendment one already rejected by a committee, that Mr. Crafts should be given a stage, and some foot-lights, and some red fire, and billed as the leading character in a new and original drama, entitled "The Investigator Investigated."

SATURDAY SESSIONS.

SHORT AND SWEET.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The House had only a small attendance today and all business transacted was by consent.

A number of bills were read a first and second time. Among those sent to third reading was one originally introduced by Mr. Harper, amending the law concerning burglary. Under the present law, the penalty for burglary is from one to ten years in the penitentiary. Mr. Harper's amendment proposes that when a burglar enters a dwelling in the night-time with a deadly weapon on his person the presumption is that he intended to commit murder, and the punishment shall be imprisonment from ten years extending to life.

Notice was given of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Pan-Handle Consolidation bill was passed.

The session lasted only half an hour, and at its close the House adjourned until Monday morning.

THREE OF A KIND.

Three trusty Senators—Hunt, Hamilton, and Sunderland—met at 5 o'clock, and went through the laborious task of adjourning the Senate until the same hour Monday evening. The Democrats have evidently agreed to save a point, if possible, on the approval of Thursday's journal containing the Senate proceedings in relation to the Chicago Justices. At Senator Hamilton's request, the reading was dispensed with and the question of its approval will probably come up the first thing Thursday morning, until which time the Senate will not present a quorum.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi—Sir Charles Tupper's Course—An Interesting Relic—The Budget.

MONTREAL, Que., May 27.—[Special.]—The annual outdoor procession in celebration of the religious feast of Corpus Christi took place here today. All the streets in the eastern section of the city were decorated with evergreen arches, surmounted with flags and bearing mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The houses all along the line of the route were covered with green boughs, flags, and cloth of many gay colors. The place of rendezvous was the great parish Church of Notre Dame, which holds 15,000 persons. Low mass was celebrated therein at 8:30 a. m. The procession was composed of the clergy and lay brothers, school children of both sexes, specially dressed, from the various parishes, nuns and sisters from the numerous convents hre, the members of the Catholic benevolent societies with bands of music, and all in regalia, the officers carrying banners. The procession started from the church a little after 10 o'clock a. m. and got back again at 6 in the evening. As the procession proceeded there were many stops at improvised altars erected by prominent citizens at their residences. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons of all ages took part.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—It is understood that in accordance with the wishes of his colleagues an arrangement has been made by which Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, will continue to hold his position in the Government of Canada, while at the same time he will act as High Commissioner in London without salary. This will make any change in the Government unnecessary. Mr. Pope, it is said, will act as Minister of Railways, and Sir Charles Tupper will be present during the sitting of the Canadian Parliament as usual.

It is understood that the Government has concluded and signed conventions with the postal administration of Germany and Switzerland for an exchange of money-orders with Canada, to begin July 1 next, and negotiations to the same end with France and Italy are so forward as to make it almost certain that money-orders may be sent to those countries on the same date, and with Belgium a month later.

LONDON, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—Jacob Karn, of East Zarra, has in his possession an old colonial £5 (or 100 shillings) note bearing date 1709, and printed by Benjamin Franklin. It is about the length but somewhat wider than a 25-cent shinplaster, is still in a fair state of preservation, and across the face of it, printed in red, "To counterfeit is death"—a reminder that in those days crimes of this kind were dealt with much more severely than now.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—The remains of Lieut. Le Breton have been removed from the free ground in St. James' Cemetery, where they had lain neglected for years, to the plot chosen by his sister, Mrs. Langtry, during her visit to this city.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 26.—[Special.]—A sensation has been created in town by the arrest of H. S. Parmelee, dealer in books and musical instruments, on a charge of forgery. Mr. Parmelee, who was formerly an evangelist, came from Hartford, Conn., to this city about a year ago. He preached occasionally in the pulpit of the Congregational Church, and acquired an excellent reputation. Subsequently Mr. Parmelee established himself in business, and when the Rev. W. Stacey became Congregational minister he and Mr. Parmelee became warm friends. It is now stated that Mr. Parmelee, finding himself in financial difficulties, gave a chattel-mortgage on all the goods in his shop in order to obtain funds, despite the fact that the musical instruments were the property of dealers in Toronto, and sold an organ as part payment for a carpet. The purchaser, however, was advised of the affair, and, returning the organ, got his goods back. This morning Parmelee was brought up in the Police Court charged with having forged a promissory note for $100, purporting to have been made by the Rev. W. Stacey, and with having used the same to defraud L. W. Yeomans of $99. The Rev. Mr. Stacey was sworn, and declared the note to be a forgery. Other evidence was taken, and ex-Evangelist Parmelee was committed for trial.

MONTREAL, May 26.—[Special.]—Some years ago Walter H. Smith, manager of the Merchants' Bank in Sarnia, Ont., absconded with $32,000, which the citizens of the Guarantee Company had to pay. The defaulter settled in Nebraska, and prospered there. He died two years ago, leaving considerable wealth behind, which the Guarantee Company has made a claim on, and is now suing for in the American courts. A commission to take evidence was held here this week.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—Respecting the settlement of disputes between the Dominion Government and the Province of British Columbia, the Dominion Government have agreed to give a money grant to the province amounting to $1,000,000, of which $750,000 is to indemnify the province for loss sustained in carrying out the terms of confederation, in the delay in building the Canadian Pacific Railway, and $250,000 in aid of the construction of the Esquimalt dry-dock.

THE DEADWOOD FLOODS.

Business Stagnated as a Result of the Recent High Water.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Deadwood says: The body of Gus Halthusen, a victim of the recent flood, was found today a mile below his residence, buried beneath a foot of gravel. Three bodies thus far have been recovered. The weather continues very unfavorable, rain, hail, and-sunshine alternating. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was established last evening, the first in many days. Every available man is employed in turning the stream from the channel formed during the recent rise, and which threatens further great injury to the principal portion of the city. Heavy snows fell last night at the headwaters of the Deadwood and Whitewood Creeks, which, in the event of a sudden thaw, will occasion another rise. The city and county are greatly crippled for want of money. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of bridges were carried away, and $100,000 worth of roads were ruined. Nearly every mill is idle, owing to water in the mines and the impassable condition of the roads. Stages have been nine days making the run to Pierre. Business of all kinds is stagnant.

THE HEART'S WORK.

[Edinburg *Review*.]—As with each stroke the heart projects something like six ounces of blood into the conduits of the system, and as it does so some seventy times every minute and 4,200 times in an hour, this implies that it does so 100,800 times in twenty-four hours, 30,000,000 times in a year, and more than 2,500,000,000 times in a life of seventy years. The mechanical force that is exerted at each stroke amounts to a pressure of thirteen pounds upon the entire charge of blood that has to be pressed onward through the branching network of vessels. According to the lowest estimate that has been made, this gives an exertion of force that would be adequate, in another form of application, to lift 120 tons one foot high every twenty-four hours. Yet the piece of living mechanism that is called upon to do this, and do it without pause for threescore years and ten without being itself worn out by the effort, is a small bundle of flesh that rarely weighs more than eleven ounces. It is in the nature of the case also, it must be remembered, that this little vital machine cannot be at any time stopped for repair. If it gets out of order, it must be set right as it runs. To stop the beating of the heart for more than the briefest interval would be to change life into death. The narrative of what medical science has done to penetrate into the secrets of this delicate force-pump, so jealously guarded from the intrusions of the eye that it cannot even be looked into until its action has ceased, is, nevertheless, a long history of wonders. By means of the sphygmograph—a writing style attached to the wrist by means of levers and springs—the pulse is made to record actual autographs of cardiac and vascular derangement.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Gen. Grant's Movements—Father and Son Killed by Lightning—Wisconsin Charities.

Fish-Planting in Lake Michigan—Town-Site Rivalry Settled—Newspaper Sold.

ILLINOIS.

GEN. GRANT.

GALENA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—Gen. and Mrs. Grant spent today in quiet, mostly at their rooms in the De Soto House. A few old friends called to pay their respects to the distinguished couple. This afternoon the General took a short ride to the Jo Daviess County Soldiers' Monument, which was erected by the association of which he is President. Himself and Mrs. Grant left in a special car attached to the 10:53 train this evening for St. Louis.

MATHEW MUNDY CONVICTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The case of Mathew Mundy for the killing of James Sheriffs near Kane, Green County, in October, 1880, was given to the jury this afternoon. They soon brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

LACON, Ill., May 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—David Rediger, living six miles east of Lacon, in Richland Township, and his 16-year-old son, Aleck, were struck by lightning and instantly killed today at about 11 o'clock. They were planting corn in a field a short distance from the house when the bolt of lightning descended. The team of horses was knocked down and stunned by the shock, but had recovered and risen to their feet when Mr. Rediger's hired hand appeared on the scene. The storm came up from the southwest and a heavy shower of rain fell for a few minutes, but only the one blast of lightning was noticed. Mr. Rediger was well known on the east side of Marshall County, and was one of the most successful farmers of this section. He leaves a wife and six children in comfortable circumstances.

DEATH AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—John Eiseman, for twenty years in the employ of the American Express Company, and for the last ten years their agent here, died at his home in this city today of softening of the brain. Mr. Eiseman was about 45 years of age. He was a Mason, and will be buried under the auspices of that order.

RELIEF FOR THE CYCLONE SUFFERERS.

HARVARD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Handsome sums have been raised for the sufferers of the late cyclone in this vicinity, and gangs of men from different points have been at work every day aiding in building and clearing the débris. It will be impossible to work farm-machinery in many places on account of timbers, posts, fence-boards, etc., being driven so deep in the ground. The injured parties are all recovering. Hundreds of strangers come to view the ruins every day.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—A boiler explosion occurred at Harris' sawmill, five miles west of Humbolt, Coles County, Ill., yesterday afternoon, by which two men named James Johnson and Lemon lost their lives and another man named Robert Davis was dangerously injured. The boiler exploded in the middle, one portion being thrown 125 yards in one direction and the other as far again the other way. The engineer states that the boiler was carrying ninety pounds of steam and had two gages of water.

DEATH OF CHARLES DAWDY AT PANA.

PANA, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Charles Dawdy died of consumption this afternoon at his residence in this city. He was 36 years of age, a member of a well-known family, and the son of Judge J. H. Dawdy, of this city. He leaves a wife and three children.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Newell Marshall, a well-known and respected lady, whose mind has been unbalanced of late by reason of ill-health, attempted suicide today with chloral, taking an ounce of the drug. The unfortunate lady was discharged from the hospital here two months ago, supposed to be cured. She once before attempted self-destruction, cutting her throat with a razor, but survived. Horrible wounds were then inflicted. This was three years ago. There is a possibility of recovery from the present attempt.

A FARMER DROWNED.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—Daniel Bryant, a prominent farmer of this county, was drowned in Sugar Creek yesterday while washing a buggy. His body was found at a late hour last night. He leaves $10,000 to Lincoln University.

ONE YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—Lewis Biggs, who shot and killed John Nantz at Carlinville in October, 1881, was tried in the Circuit Court here and last night was convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Biggs claimed that the shooting was done in self-defense.

TYPOGRAPHIAAL UNION ORGANIZED.

DECATUR, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The Decatur printers met last evening and organized a Typographical Union by electing the following officers: President, William H. Addis; Vice-President, John W. Lyon; Secretary, Weldon Coltrini; Financial Secretary, C. H. Richetts; Treasurer, W. J. Lowry; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. L. Underwood. A charter has been sent for. There are thirty printers in this city.

A DASTARDLY PLOT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—A most diabolical and fiendish plot to destroy a whole family is reported from the little town of Nelson, in Moultrie County, Illinois. Friday night ropes were tied to all the door-knobs of the house of Mr. Boyd, and then made fast to trees in the yard. Coal-oil was then poured on and around the foundation of the dwelling and fired near the main door. Boyd was awakened by the noise of the flames, and luckily was able to burst open the door, and with his wife and several children rushed through the flames without harm, but the escape from a terrible death was a very narrow one. It is not known by whom or for what reason the devilish deed was committed.

WISCONSIN.

STATE CHARITIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—[Special.]—The Visiting Committee of the Board of State Charities and Reforms is making the rounds of the charitable and correctional institutions of the city today. The committee express hearty approbation of the workings of the new system at the police headquarters, under which a matron is placed over the female prisoners. This matron's salary is paid by contributions from charitable ladies in this city, the system being one which has been urged for a long time on the police authorities, but for which no appropriation of public money has been made. A new charitable institution which meets with the enthusiastic approval of the committee is the Infants' Home, recently established, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Col. W. S. Stanley. In connection with the visit of the committee, it is reported that steps will be taken to mitigate some of the growing evils in connection with the existence of horrible dens of iniquity carried on in the lumber regions during the logging season. It is stated that the houses of prostitution in the northern part of the State have grown to prison-houses for young girls, who are tempted away from their homes by the promise of good situations and good pay, and who are kept in a horrible state of servitude to masters who coin money from the logging men.

COLORADO'S CAPITOL COMMISSION.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—[Special.]—The following Colorado gentlemen, constituting the commission to build a State-House at Denver, were in the city today: Gov. James B. Grant, ex-Gov. John L. Routt, now Mayor of Denver; Alfred Butters, ex-State Senator; E. S. Nettleson, civil engineer; G. W. Cassler, Cashier of the First National Bank of Denver; and George T. Clark, a leading citizen of Denver. The party had already visited the State-House of Iowa, and thoroughly inspected the Wisconsin building today. They will now visit Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

The Wisconsin Fish Commissioners have abolished their whitefish hatchery at Milwaukee, and will hereafter conduct all operations at the State Hatchery, near Madison. The Commissioners have spent considerable money in hatching whitefish at Milwaukee for distribution in Lake Michigan, as other States bordering on the lake have done, but they have come to the conclusion that until Congress grants to the Lake States the right to control the fishing off their shores there is little to be gained from further propagation of material for the net of the fishermen, who gather up the fish by wholesale and utilize the small fry for sardines and the middling sizes as land-fertilizers. The Commission has distributed this season 16,000,000 whitefish in Lake Michigan and 1,500,000 brook-trout in the small streams of the State. They are now hatching 12,000,000 wall-eyed pike designed for the inland lakes and rivers.

DAKOTA.

THE NEW TOWN OF DEVIL'S LAKE.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., May 26.—[Special.]—The rival interests of the Devil's Lake City and the Creel City Town-Site Companies have been settled amicably, and the two town-sites are virtually consolidated, the joint town being named "Devil's Lake." The United States land-office for this district, recently created, has been located at Devil's Lake. The Government survey is rapidly progressing, and squatters can in a few months obtain legal titles. The grading upon the extension of the Manitoba Railroad from its present terminus (Bartlett) to the lake at this town-site, a distance of twenty-two miles, will be completed by July 4.

THE CAPITAL COMMISSION AT FARGO.

FARGO, D. T., May 27.—[Special.]—The Capital Commission arrived in Fargo this morning and left this evening for St. Paul. Notwithstanding the day being the Sabbath, the members and their friends have met with a regular ovation. Two bands have been playing in the park all the afternoon, and carriages were free at the command of every one who wished them. The members of the commission keep their own counsel. All they will say is that the Capital will be located in North Dakota.

INDIANA.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—Milton G. Foreman, of Colfax, Ind., son of a brother of the Foreman woman murdered near Traders' Point March 9, was arrested this morning charged with the murder, and is now in the jail in this city.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

BEDFORD, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—About ten years ago Doc Bridwell, an aged widower of this county, married a Miss Race. A year ago Bridwell started from here ostensibly for Virginia, his native State, on a visit, but went no further than Summerfield, Ky., where he married a widow whom he thought was the owner of much property. It is alleged that he afterward returned here, and had not been at home long before his wife here became ill and in a few days or weeks died. Last winter Bridwell returned to Kentucky. His wife's brothers have been investigating the matter, and one of them reports that Bridwell has been arrested and is now in jail, having been indicted for bigamy. He is over 70 years of age.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The application for a temporary injunction to prevent further progress on the part of the Board of County Commissioners in building four bridges over White River was refused today by Judge Wilson of the Circuit Court. The matter will be taken to the Supreme Court.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—A double tragedy occurred in this city between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. The participants were Christian Mucho, aged 72, and John Scapf, aged 60. About two years ago Scapf was short in money matters by reason of sickness, and borrowed of Mucho about $200. After his recovery he declined to repay the sum borrowed. Recently he received a small legacy, and Mucho again demanded his money, and on being refused told Scapf he would institute legal proceedings. This afternoon the men met, and Scapf shot Mucho through the abdomen. He then placed his revolver to his head and blew out his brains, dying immediately. Mucho is still alive, but the doctors say he cannot possibly survive.

SORELY AFFLICTED.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—The wife of the Rev. William Graham, a prominent Methodist minister, has been stricken with paralysis, and her life is despaired of. She can neither hear, speak, nor see.

IOWA.

NEWSPAPER SALE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 26.—[Special.]—A change is announced in the proprietorship of the Dubuque *Daily Times*. The controlling interest has been sold by the Hon. D. N. Cooly to R. H. Gellatt, who for the last fourteen months has been editor-in-chief, and B. W. Blanchard, formerly local.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—Thomas Davis, an exemplary young man, living near Barnum, started home on foot last night about 8 o'clock. His remains were found at 6 this morning on the Central track horribly mutilated and scattered. Recognition was had by his clothing.

KANSAS.

BURGLARY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 27.—[Special.]—Early this morning burglars entered the store of Small, Ramsey & Vories by boring holes through the back door and pulling out a panel and carried off between $1,000 and $1,500 worth of silks. The police are unable to trace the thieves.

MICHIGAN.

E. B. WOOD'S EXAMINATION.

LANSING, Mich., May 26.—[Special.]—An adjournment was taken today until July 4 in the examination of E. B. Wood, ex-City Treasurer, charged with embezzlement. He is held in $5,000 bail.

FELL FROM A THREE-STORY WINDOW.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—[Special.]—At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Richard Mackison, a river engineer, fell from a third story window of his boarding-house, No. 175 Magazine street, corner of Julia, and sustained very serious injuries. Mr. Mackison was suffering for some time past with Bright's disease, and seated himself on the window. He leaned back against the casing, but losing his balance fell out. He fractured his right leg and hip, and broke his arm in two places, also sustaining some bruises of the face. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced mortal, and he died about 4 o'clock this morning. He was 56 years old, and a native of Pittsburg. He was a brother of James Mackison, of the well-known firm of Logan & Mackison, foundry-men of this city.

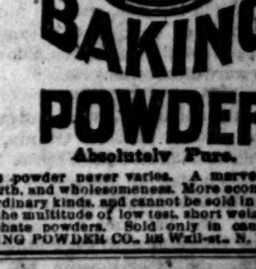
KILLED IN THE RIO GRANDE ACCIDENT.

PANA, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—A telegram came today to John Emery, an old citizen of this place, stating that his son Allen, aged 23, was killed and his body lost in the Gunnison River, Colorado, accident to a passenger train Thursday morning on the Denver & Rio Grande.

JUDGE KRUM.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—There are no new developments regarding the disappearance of ex-Judge Chester A. Krum. The last seen or heard of him he was at the Albemarle House, New York, May 1, since when all trace of him seems to have been lost.

ROYAL

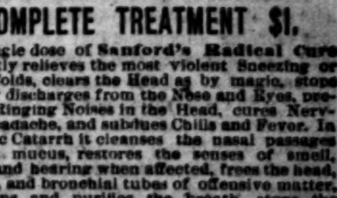


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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The McCaull Opera Comique Co. in "The Merry War."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Chicago Church Choir Company in "Iolanthe."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Julia A. Hunt in "Florinel."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Rose Eytinge in "Rose Michel."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
158 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1883.

IT was erroneously stated in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday that Messrs. Felker, Moore, and Newton were low-license Democrats. The two former are consistent high-license members, and have voted for the Harper bill all the time. Mr. Newton voted for it when present at roll-call.

SEVERAL Chicago Land-League organizations met yesterday, adjourned sine die, and reorganized as branches of the Irish National League. Judge Moran said that while they parted from the old league with regret and respect they hoped in the new organization to achieve the results at which they aimed.

AMONG the prominent sermons delivered in this city yesterday, and to which a large portion of this morning's TRIBUNE is devoted, were: "Imperfection," by Prof. Swing; "The Lessons of the War," by the Rev. Thomas E. Green; "Thoughts Suggested by Decoration-Day," by Dr. Kittredge; and "Saul, the Royal Suicide," by the Rev. S. J. McPherson.

THE various committees of the veteran soldier organizations to whom was intrusted the duty of making the necessary arrangements for the celebration of Decoration-Day have completed their labors. The program will be found in our local columns. Most of the boys hope that the Weather Bureau will predict a cyclone for Wednesday, for then they will be assured of a glorious day.

A FEW days ago the Cherokee Legislature passed an act approving of the lease for five years of the grazing-lands owned by the tribe to a syndicate of stock-growers at an annual rental of $100,000. Chief Bushyhead, the head man of the Nation, is expected in Washington in a few days to make the final arrangements with Secretary Teller for executing the lease to the syndicate. The revenue from this transaction and the proceeds from several land sales will make the tribe financially independent.

YESTERDAY Capt. Falcon, the marine diver, visited the scene of the wreck of the schooner Wells Burt, which foundered with all on board—eleven persons—in the furious storm a week ago, about three miles from Grosse Point. His examination of the wreck definitly does away with the theory that the schooner was sunk by a collision. The evidences establish the conclusion that she lost her steering apparatus, and then getting into the trough of the sea the storm broke off her masts as if they were pipestems. These falling over broke in her side, and the unfortunate schooner was hurried to the same fate that has overtaken thousands of noble ships. No bodies were discovered.

CRAFTS, the minority Representative from the Cicero district of Cook County, does honor to his name in its fullest sense. Ever since the beginning of the session he has made himself conspicuous among the obstructionists, and has done all he could to further the interests of the low grog-shops by opposing the High-License bill. Our Springfield special this morning gives some interesting details of Crafts' legislative record. It conclusively proves that he is not altogether the purist he claimed to be when he felt so much virtuous indignation over the "fraudulent" substitution of "arising from" for "resulting from." It is in order for the crafty Crafts to explain his attempt to "ring in the joker" on the Elevated Railroad bill. Let the investigator be investigated.

THE ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and shouts of the people of Moscow yesterday morning announced that Alexander III. had been solemnly invested with the dignity of Emperor of all the Russias and seated, along with his royal spouse, on the throne of his fathers. At an early hour the streets leading to the historic Kremlin were crowded with a large but orderly and thoroughly enthusiastic crowd. A magnificent procession filed between the ranks of spectators to the little Cathedral of the Holy Assumption, where the Czar was crowned and anointed in the presence of the dignitaries of the realm and foreign personages. His reception was all that could be desired, and, as the long roll of titles was concluded by the crier, there was no answering detonation from a Nihilist bomb, but in its place a loud shout of approval from apparently loyal people. The ceremony in all its elaborate detail was carried out with a magnificence which accorded with the Imperial dignity formally assumed two years after Alexander had really ascended the throne. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress were the central features of a grand banquet at the palace. Patrols of Cossacks and regular troops guarded all the avenues, but there was not the slightest indication of hostility to mar the success of the great event.

THE two Democratic Aldermen from that rotten borough known as the Ninth Ward are responsible for the most scandalous exhibition that was ever inflicted upon the city. They were the leaders in a ward strikers' game of base-ball at the corner of West Lake street and Kedzie avenue yesterday afternoon. The spectators deported themselves as hoodlums of the most objectionable stripe. They became intoxicated, noisy, and quarrelsome. From their lips poured a continuous stream of blasphemy and obsenity. This disgraceful spectacle was unwillingly witnessed by thousands of women and children going to and returning from Garfield Park. The two or three policemen in attendance, ostensibly to preserve order, made themselves conspicuous by ignoring their plain duty, and the probable reason therefor was the ample supply of refreshments which they laid in free of cost.

EVERY two years the Iowa Democrats come to the front with a candidate for Governor, and on ecah occasion he falls to receive enough votes to indicate that he was actually in the field. The Democrats will hold a State Convention June 6. It is generally conceded that it will give the empty honor of a Gubernatorial nomination to L. G. Kinne. The liquor question will undoubtly come up for discussion. The way for it has been paved by the Keokuk brethren, who ask as a plank in the State platform "a judicious license law," regulating the sale of intoxicants, and at the same time giving each municipality the power to determine the amount of license to be paid. This local-option feature is in the interest of the river towns, where Democracy and bad whisky have for years run riot. It once more proves that the Bourbons never read, never learn, and never forget.

THE greatest possible anxiety is manifested over the outcome of the growing wheat-crop of the United States. Mr. Seamans, the Secretary of the Millers' National Association, published a few days ago an estimate of 373,500,000 bushels for twenty-one States. To this he has since added 35,500,000 bushels for the remaining States and Territories. This figuring places the crop at 409,000,000 bushels. A correspondent in a letter in another column figures out an additional 35,000,000, and estimates the old wheat on hand at the beginning of the crop year at 72,000,000 bushels, from which he claims a total supply of 512,000,000 bushels. The tendency of these divergent figurings is to stimulate speculation and increase the number of lambs to be fleeced by the professional operators, who seem to know instinctively the right time to get out from under.

THE sacred soil of the United States is, by virtue of Secretary Teller's decision, located on what is usually known as the Texas Pacific Railroad land-grant. It comprises 14,000,000 acres in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and would have been patented to the Texas Pacific had it built the road. This it failed to do. The Southern Pacific, as the assignee of the Texas Pacific, now claims the broad acres, and undoubtedly will organize a powerful lobby in Washington to aid it in securing a valid title. The Secretary states that, owing to the peculiar condition of the law regarding so-called lapsed or forfeited land-grants, he is obliged "to hang up" these 14,000,000 of acres. No trespassing will be allowed. The intending settler must move on. Should a majority of the Congress concur in the steal of these lands by the Pacific monopolists, many a member will rue the day he ever voted for the bill.

KENTUCK ON THE TARIFF OF THE FATHERS.

It is worth noticing that altho all the politicians are agreed that there is no such thing possible as division of parties on the tariff, the tariff question is the only National issue on which the recent Republican and Democratic conventions in Kentucky have expressed any opinions. Both of them did their prettiest to hit it without hurting it or themselves, and both of them have produced fine specimens of hit-it-if-it-is-a-deer-and-miss-it-if-it-is-a-calf political marksmanship. The Democrats want to reach their goal by referring to old almanacs for their opinions and riding two platforms at once, and are very likely, as is usual with such experiments, to drop out of sight between the two. The Kentucky Republicans go them one better than that, and appeal to the country on a platform which, when scrutinized with the right kind of a binocular microscope, reveals itself to be a declaration for the reinstatement of "the Tariff of the Daddies." They declare:

> *Third*—That we favor an adjustment of the tariff that will not only provide a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, but afford just and reasonable protection to the industrial classes of our country without being oppressive to the agricultural and other interests of our people.

We have succeeded, after a terrible struggle with the gold-bugs, in getting back the Dollar of the Daddies. The Kentucky Republicans say, if we understand them, "Why shouldn't we have the Tariff of the Daddies restored?"

The first thing the Kentucky Republicans hanker for is "an adjustment" of the tariff. Adjustment is a good round word. It sounds well. No political platform is complete if it does not call in thundering tones for "an adjustment" of something or other. Adjustment means change. If the tariff was all right now it wouldn't need to be adjusted. And a change must be a change back towards the lower rates that were heavy enough to "protect" the industries of the country when they were really "infant." The next thing that seems indispensable to the "readjusters" of the tariff is that it should "provide revenue." Hamilton had this same simple idea. Daniel Webster has told us what a great financier Hamilton was and how he smote the rock of public credit with Mosaic success. Fifteen per cent tax on consumers was tariff enough for Hamilton. He did not countenance the idea that tariffs were to be made prohibitory or excessive in order to enrich certain manufacturing bosses, and we are glad to observe that he receives, even at this late day, the approval of the Republicans of the Henry Clay State.

The next step in the program of these revenue-reform Republicans for bringing back the tariff of the "Daddies" is their demand that it shall afford "just and reasonable protection." Washington, when he prepared his celebrated "Farewell Address" as a precautionary measure before eating his farewell dinner, could not have expressed it better. Tariff taxation must provide enough revenue, and also just and reasonable protection to our industrial classes. How monstrous it would be to propose that we should have unjust and unreasonable protection. We knew the Kentucky Republicans could be relied on to be brave and outspoken at such a crisis as this at no matter what risk. There must be taxation, the Kentucky Republicans intend to say, that will maintain the army and navy and keep up the courts, enough to "provide for the common defense" and "promote the general welfare," but no such unjust taxes as have lately been levied to make one class of citizens pay the dividends on the watered manufacturing stock of another class in another State. Taxes must be reasonable. No such rates as those of 50 to 100 per cent and over which may be found all through the present tariff which the Kentuckians want to have "adjusted." The period of "Daddy Tariff" may, we suppose, be taken to extend down to the year 1810, and there was no tariff up to that time higher than an average of 20 per cent. The Kentucky Republicans are careful to say that the tariff must not be high enough to be oppressive to the farmers. But the present tariff is notoriously oppressive, as it nearly doubles the cost of everything they buy. They are compelled by it to sell their products at free-trade and to buy their necessaries at high-tariff prices. This is inequitable, unjust, and oppressive, and the Kentucky Republicans want it reformed by readjustment.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Great interest attaches to the efforts now being made to admit the Republican voters of the City of New York to membership in the party machine. The city Republican machine has been run by the organizations in the Assembly districts, and, although their total membership included only about 7,000 out of 80,000 voters of the party, they have till now refused, practically, to admit any new members. They had a monopoly of the machinery of the party, with its command of offices and "influence," and they did not mean to give it up. But the crushing defeat of last fall has at last alarmed even the bosses, and they see that they must do something to win back the voters. Their monopoly was a good thing as long as the party voters outside of it were content to vote on election-days just as the managers inside told them to do, but the charm of that delectable arrangement was broken last November.

The problem before the bosses was how to admit the body of the party, or seem to admit them, and yet retain the substance of power after the outward show had apparently been given up. A careful examination of the new plan indicates that this difficult piece of political finesse has been very successfully achieved. All the Republican voters are to be admitted to the district societies and allowed to take part in the primaries, but the enrollment takes place under the supervision of the old leaders or under that of their substitutes. The enrolling committees are appointed by the machine and have power to strike out names at their discretion. The program for this reform was drawn up by a committee appointed by the machine, and its details may be modified by them at their pleasure.

But assuming that the anticipations of the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Evening Post* will be realized, that this new enrollment will be fairly made, and that it will lead to the mobilization of the real Republican party, to take the place of the fraudulent associations that have paraded in its dress, the interesting question comes up, What will they do with it? Is this something more dignified than a maneuvre to persuade the deeply discontented voters of the party that it is renovated and purified, and so to lure them back to vote the party ticket? If it is not a mere piece of Flaniganism, of officeholders' drill, what is it for?

Have the Republican managers of this reformed New York Republican machine anything particular to accomplish with it? What is their issue? Have they a homogeneous opinion about tariff reform that they can raise as the party cry? Do they see some greater wrong than the tariff that they wish to direct the party energies against?

That machine politicians can be incredibly stupid was sufficiently shown by the blunders that led to the overwhelming calamity of last year. If the New York masters of party strategy and reform think that dissatisfaction with party mechanism is the sole cause of apathy and desertions of their forces they are quite wide of the mark. An attempt has just been made to secure a reënrollment of the Republican voters of Brooklyn. It failed. The free and independent voters refused to walk in. They were not interested. The harmony Republicans are invited to think deeply on this. If the voter is not interested he will not walk into their new parlor, charm they never so wisely. The Republican party became what it is by bold espousal of a clear, definit, and popular policy. Only such courage and devotion to a principle will keep it alive now. The people do not care a cent for "harmony" when it means that they shall all vote together to keep the "offices" in the party leaders' hands, who have little sympathy with the aims and efforts of the progressive and reform element.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The New York *Sun*, the organ of the New York Bourbons, warns the free-trade organs of that combination of office-seekers that to make free trade an issue in the next Presidential campaign would be but "to commit suicide just as it was about to enter upon the government of the Union"—just as the offices were in sight—and it deprecates any attempt on the part of Congress to make any change in the present tariff system except "such special changes and corrections as all parties in Congress may agree to."

It may be taken for granted, then, that the Democratic Congress-elect will do nothing to lessen the burden of taxation on the farming and industrial classes. The tariff fixed by Randall, Kelley, and the monopolist agents in the last Congress is to be continued for two years longer at the very least, and for six years longer if the Democrats should succeed in electing their candidate for President in 1884.

That is the plain purpose of what the New York *Sun* calls the Democratic policy. If the present robber system "produces a revenue larger than the necessities of the country require," the Eastern Democratic organ proposes that the internal-revenue system, which it describes as "a hateful relic of the Civil War," should be wiped out, rather than that the high-tariff law should be touched. In order to insure that it shall not be touched the *Sun* wants to effect a combination between its constituency in the East and the tobacco-growers of the South, the whisky-distillers and beer-brewers of the West and Southwest. The distillers were the first to make overtures in this direction; but they were met more than half way by the Eastern Bourbons. The coalition has been really perfected, and the *Sun*, as the organ of the monopolists, free-whisky and cheap-tobacco men, deprecates any effort on the part of the tariff reformers of the Bourbon party, represented by such organs as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Buffalo *Courier*, to interfere with the scheme.

Behind the coalition there stands the great army of office-hunters, who in the recent victories of the party in some sections of the country thought it recognized the odor of the office fleshpots. They will follow wherever the coalitionists lead, and the men of principle in the party—the men to whom good government, political honesty, and the welfare of the country are dearer than personal advantage and political preferment—will be ignored or brushed aside.

The *Sun* early in the Presidential campaign takes its stand with the faction of the Democracy which has no principles. It warns the whole party that it will be dangerous to declare a principle, no matter how sound such a principle may be, or to engage in a contest, no matter how righteous, the realization of which may be looked for in the remote future. And yet the *Sun* admits that only by acting on principle, regardless of defeat in the immediate future, are great reforms achieved. The Republican party, as the *Sun* is good enough to admit, "started out on its crusade against the extension of slavery without expecting to succeed at an early period." All reform parties have acted as the Republican party did with regard to slavery.

Notwithstanding the Eastern organ's platitudes about the principles of the Democratic party, it has none. It has a central idea and some plans. The central idea is to obtain control of the Government and the offices. One of its plans to realize this central idea is a combination of the free-whisky men, the cheap-tobacco men, and the protected monopolists against the free-traders who belong to the party; another plan is to ignore the tariff question altogether, or to resort to straddling under the direction of such experts as Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and the editor of the New York *Sun*. Principle they have none, unless greed of office and desire for monetary advantage be called principle. The policy of the Democratic party is now, as it has been for thirty years, a policy of expediency—and of spoils.

TWO MASSACHUSETTSES.

The passage through the Massachusetts Legislature of the resolution of admiration for Oakes Ames is closely followed by the refusal of the Boston Yacht Club to admit Jay Gould to membership. Official Massachusetts declares its boundless respect for the man who corrupted Congress, while private Massachusetts declines to associate on terms of personal fellowship with one of the principal lights of the aristocracy referred to last winter in the New York Legislature by Assemblyman Roosevelt as "the wealthy criminal classes."

It is evident that private and official Massachusetts have different standards of what constitutes a desirable member of society. There is one Massachusetts that thought it just the thing to elect Butler Governor of the Commonwealth. There is another that is shivering with horror in anticipation of the humiliation it will be to see the authorities of Harvard College, in compliance with immemorial custom, confer on commencement-day the honor of Doctor of Laws and Languages on the Chief Executive. For the Chief Executive in this case happens to be the person who replied in print the other day to the published story that he had carried off from New Orleans a coffin full of spoons, and did not deny that it was true!

There are two Massachusettses. One is the Massachusetts that traces its lineage back to the Puritans with their virtuous if stern doctrines of common rights and common duties, and the other has no lineage. One is the Massachusetts of Bunker Hill, the other is the Massachusetts of Butler. One is an American community, the other is an *olla-podrida* of human odds and ends. The one holds to the belief that liberty is the certainty of justice that comes to each citizen of a community in which every one religiously regards the obligations he owes to others. The other believes that liberty is the practice of the doctrine that every one has the right to do what he will with his own, and to get all he can. Its motto may be summarized into two words: License and Success.

Between these two Massachusettses there is an irreconcilable conflict. They cannot mix. One is a layer of oil, the other of water, and, though they are within the same political vessel they cannot come together. This is a social phenomenon which might have resulted in the long course of generations from the deteriorations of the weaker elements of the vigorous community that left England to have its own way, but it has been very much hastened by the inpouring of a much lower class of new citizens from Europe. Boston, so proud of its American descent, almost eight generations deep, is today almost as thoroughly Hibernicised as New York. In moments of confidence the Bostonian will sorrowfully admit that Boston is no longer an American city.

But the quality that gives us these two Massachusettses is not peculiar to Massachusetts. The whole United States is passing through this struggle of ideals, the old trying to hold its own, the new overcoming it with its modern want of love for highmindedness, its incapability of indignation, its willingness to snatch all the benefits of association while dodging all the duties that make political association an enduring possibility.

Beneath all the other issues of the day is this as to which Massachusetts, which United States, is to survive—the upper or the nether? Troubles that it would have seemed impossible a generation ago that this country should feel are pressing upon us. We have dangerous extremes of want and wealth, a foreign anger at the inequalities of condition, a tone in private and political trusts flippant and low, a minority willing to plunder and oppress, and a majority unable to see that to protect those who are being wronged is to protect themselves in the long run. Between the two is another minority, like that of the members of the Boston Yacht Club, trying not to give up the belief that an American gentleman must have clean hands and a clean pocket, and that America ought to be ruled by American gentlemen, whether in dress-coats or workingmen's blouses.

THE FRENCH COLONIZATION POLICY.

The French Government appears to have entered actively upon its long-projected colonization policy. War has already commenced in Madagascar, at which Great Britain expresses regret and surprise, the most that she can do, being already engaged in the same business. The invasion of Tonquin has also gone so far as to make it apparent France intends to occupy the entire peninsula of Annam, and this has roused China, to whom the province of Tonquin stands in the relation of a vassal, and determined the Government to resist the appropriation of this territory by force of arms.

These new operations of France only show that the time has come when she is about to enter fully upon her policy of colonization. The policy has been freely canvassed for a long time and has only waited for one who would champion it. President Grévy has assumed that responsibility and commenced the work. It has long been the theory of the French that the only way to increase in population, to avoid pauperism and the further subdivision of land, is to provide outlets for the population and its legitimate increase, as England and Russia have done. Having recovered from the war with Germany, and being on good terms with the other European Powers, with no likelihood of interference on any hand—for Germany is not averse to the spreading out of French territory, and England cannot logically complain—the Government has commenced the work in good earnest. Tunis has already been absorbed. Not having taken any part in the Egyptian invasion, but abandoning that province to England, leaves her free to go on with no possibility of English interference beyond harmless grumbling. The first blow has already been struck at Madagascar, which is intended to absorb that magnificent island. The invasion of Tonquin has begun, and would end in the speedy absorption of that vast peninsula were it not for the opposition of China, which may protract the time and necessitate sending a powerful force, but cannot change the inevitable result. The next blow will be struck at the rich region of the Congo in Western Equatorial Africa, to which railroads are already projected and on whose mighty river French vessels of war are already riding. Such is the program of operations which the Government has marked out and to which the events reported by telegraph are the prelude. With an army of over a million of men, a powerful fleet, easy access via their canal to the scene of their operations, and no opposition that is serious, the time seems opportune for the carrying out of the program to success.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special to *Commercial Gazette*.]—Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, was met at the Leland Hotel this morning. Speaking of the assertion recently made that the negro race was increasing in the South, Gen. Beauregard said: "If such is the case, it is not apparent to the residents of my State. So far as my observation goes, there has been a *gradual decrease in the race*. We have only to look at the neglect of the old and the young which prevails among the negroes to find a reason why we believe there has been a decrease."

Beauregard is an ignorant old ass, or he lets his bitter prejudices lead him into making absurd statements. The census statistics utterly disprove his assertions. Let us first take his own State, and see if the colored race is gradually dying out, as he would have people in New York believe:

Louisiana, negroes, 1870	364,210
Louisiana, whites, 1870	362,065
Negro preponderance	2,145
Louisiana, negroes in 1880	483,665
Louisiana, whites in 1880	454,954
Negro preponderance	28,711
Negro gain in ten years	119,455

So much for the gradual decrease in the black race in Beauregard's own State.

We will next give the census enumerations of the colored race in the United States since 1860, which includes the period of the War and sixteen years of emancipation:

Total colored 1860	4,441,830
Total colored 1870	4,880,009
Increase	438,179
Total colored in 1880	6,580,793
Increase in ten years	1,700,684

The blacks gained 34⅜ per cent between 1870 and 1880, and the whites increased only 29¼ per cent, notwithstanding the enormous accessions from European and Canadian immigration. It is proper, however, to explain that the seemingly small increase of colored population between 1860 and 1870 is due to the defective enumeration of 1870. The real gain undoubtedly exceeded 900,000, or about 20 per cent, and the actual increase in the next ten years was about a million and a quarter, or 30 per cent, which is still a more rapid ratio of increase than that of the white race with all of its assistance from immigration.

NOW AND then Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, departs from the emotional style of writing which he says characterizes all Southern men and adopts the practical and mathematically correct form of statement in which he says they are usually deficient. An instance of this change in style occurs in the *Courier-Journal* of last Friday, wherein he says:

> This marvelous City by the Lakes tells no story built of idling dreams. It stands, and will stand, as a stupendous monument to never-ending human endeavor. And in this lies a hint for reflection in all other cities and communities of our country.
>
> No one can take the *Courier-Journal* in his hand to-day without feeling a growing nearness to the splendid spirit of energy so filling all Chicagoans; without desiring to be one in the vast concourses at its great Railway Exposition; without wishing to again mingle with the hurrying multitudes within her busy streets, or feeling a longing to seek the innumerable beautiful retreats beyond, where the long summer days woo only to health-giving repose. There is good in it all; and it is good that our people have come to know that it is so.

This is an absolutely correct statement, and it goes to show how much more forcible Mr. Watterson is in his style when he drops the emotional. Stick to the mathematical and what can be demonstrated, Mr. W.

SPEAKING of the big bridge the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

> The novelty of the great and constant stream of travel in mid-air was witnessed by thousands of people on the riverside and on housetops, and was viewed with alarm by owners of the stock of the ferry companies. The one question of discussion was, will it continue? And the general answer was that it would. Many were detained from going across because of the crowds on the bridge and the difficulty of gaining admittance without delay and injury, caused by the jam at the entrances. On the New York side that was something terrible to persons of weak nerves. From morn till night there was a crowd of several hundred persons waiting in line to pay their pennies for the privilege of walking across. The jam in front of the New York entrance increased toward night, and at 6 o'clock many persons sought the ferries rather than wait in line to gain entrance to the bridge. Carriages and wagons also turned away because of the number in waiting at the New York entrance. The inadequacy of the space in front of the New York approach to accommodate bridge travel was clearly apparent. The elevated railroad station was also a hindrance to travel, and many persons who wanted to take the elevated cars turned back, not caring to fight their way through the trucks and street-cars. The necessity of a larger footpath to Broadway through the park was evident, unless some way is devised so that passengers can cross the street in front of the Register's office—almost an impossible thing yesterday. The one opinion of experienced persons who watched the tide of travel at the New York entrance was that street-cars would have to be stopped on the east side of the bridge entrance and on Centre street, and that the elevated station would have to be removed back, and the Register's office demolished, and the space it now occupies added to the street.

A MORNING paper of more "enterprise" than judgment has made two or three earnest but vain efforts to show the seat of Gen. Crook's operations in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The first map gave a highly graphic representation of Lower California and Guaymas, about 500 miles west of Crook. The next map faithfully reproduced the eating-houses on two lines of Mexican railways. It was a chunk taken out of a railway map, and, as the custom is in such efforts of the engraver's art, everything was drawn in air-lines, especially the railways. And there were no mountains in it! It would never do to show mountains in a railway map intended to seduce immigrants into an alleged "glorious" country. As a map of Crook's whereabouts in the Sierra Madres, however, it was a failure. The third map has a beautiful cut of a huge caterpillar drawn down the middle, and said to be the Sierra Madre variety of that bird. It had zoölogical interest, but nothing more. We urge the industrious but unlucky map man and Indian fighter of the journal in question to come over and get a recast of THE TRIBUNE'S faithful and complete view of the actual scene of the campaign as printed in Saturday's issue of this paper. It was only the first time trying, but it was drawn on an accurate scale from a military map, and it will not have to be changed, however long Crook may be engaged.

A ST. LOUIS priest named Phelan wrote a letter for the *Globe-Democrat* on the subject of Papal infallibility in connection with the Pope's letter to the Irish Bishops. The priest took the ground, in substance, that the doctrine of infallibility did not apply to the subject-matter of that letter. Now comes the New York *Freeman's Journal*, a Catholic organ, with quite a different view. It says:

> When a copy of the Papal missive reaches us we will make an act of faith and of submission to all that it may teach. Whether we may like the inculcations, or dislike them, matters not. Obedience to God, in the person of His Vicar on earth, is the road to true knowledge [?], to true liberty [?], and to true contentment. [?] For those that choose to be disobedient, vain, and presumptuous—leaving the Catholic Church into which they were baptised—there is a good deal of room for them to swagger about in this world for a little while, and room for them all, such as it is, in that place in eternity whither the disobedient will be sent.

It is difficult for the human mind to conceive anything more unmanly, servile, and debasing than such utterances as applied to the right of the laity to do their own political thinking. The *Freeman's Journal* should abandon its name. It is absolutely misleading and contradictory. No true *freeman's* journal would advocate the servile political submission of its own people to the dictation of a foreign potentate and an alien priesthood. *Slave's Own Journal* would be a better title for the Pope's New York organ. Its bigotry and superstition exceed anything of the kind ever known among the newspapers of the United States. As an advocate of spiritual despotism and intellectual bondage it has never been surpassed—in this country, at least.

THE *Catholic Standard*, of Philadelphia, a bigoted and servile Papal organ, which cannot tolerate the slightest approach to personal independence in politics among Irish Catholics, is down on the Hon. John F. Finerty, of Chicago, who recommends "boycotting" the Pope for his bull against the Parnell testimonial fund and the Irish Nationalists.

> As to his Irish patriotism, it is of the loud, blatant, surface type, that shows itself principally by the use of such language as demagogs delight in, and which by its silly extravagance leads captive mobs and frustrates the wise purposes of good men and true. He raves in the style of a thorough Protestant or Freemason about the policy of the Vatican and Leo XIII.'s intolerable impertinence and unholy intervention, the Italian lash, the Irish race bulldozed into slavery by the bayonets of England and the thunders of Rome.

Suppose the Pope's revenues could be reduced by the blatherskites, the *Standard* says:

> It only means that so far they would be instrumental in injuring the church as to her temporal means of upholding religion and its interests everywhere throughout the world. Peter-pence do not go to help the Pope individually nor his court, but to serve religion everywhere. The Irishman, therefore, who to punish the Pope withholds his Peter-pence is punishing not the Pope, but his destitute Catholic brethren in missionary lands and desolate places throughout the world.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says of the situation in Lombard street—that is to say, the money market of England:

> The situation is made much worse by a series of singular facts. In the first place, gold has *never been in such demand as it is today*. The latest buyer of gold is Holland. Silver, on the other hand, is constantly losing in favor. In London an ounce of standard silver is quoted at a slight fraction above fifty pence gold, which is below the average of recent times, those of low silver included. Now, the bullion in the Bank of England is down to about twenty-one million pounds, against nearly thirty-four millions in 1879, since which the stock has been diminishing from year to year.

The *Advertiser* is a fierce goldite, and is "down" on silver money. And yet its statement shows the great and growing need of making silver a legal-tender in England. Britain will be brought to her milk on the silver question after the pinch for gold is more severely felt.

> THE Suez Canal, which has long been familiarly described as the Ditch through the Desert, is now, it seems, in a fair way of becoming an open and a stagnant sewer. The stations on its banks are drained into its waters. It is never flushed, there is no tide, and the stench is becoming intolerable. Diarrhea and sickness prevail on board vessels detained in the canal, and, as detentions are increasing in number and in duration, the matter is becoming serious. M. de Lesseps must bestir himself, or this nuisance will constitute a serious addition to the long array of counts in the indictment against his monopoly, by which English shipowners are preparing to support their demand for a second canal.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

This is a remarkable illustration of the propensity of the people of all nations to poison the water upon which they dwell. One would think that with the desert behind them the towns on the canal might get along without discharging sewage into it. But sometimes it takes several centuries to teach the human race a very simple proposition.

THE Democratic party is doubtless badly split on the tariff question, but it thinks it is solid enough on some other measures to pull itself together and make a respectable fight for supremacy next year. The Mobile *Register* states some of the principles upon which it agrees. Among them are the propositions that the blacks must be kept down, as this is a white man's Government; that the pretensions of the Federal courts must be restrained, and that the United States Marshalships must be abolished. It calls these and some others it mentions "general principles." The Democracy will, however, find it impossible to arouse enthusiasm with any of them except the first. So it will be reduced to the necessity in 1884 of whooping it up for a white man's Government.

BOOKWORM genealogists in Germany have been making researches into the history of the Bismarck family. They have found that the Bismarcks long ago belonged to the nobility of the Altmark, Brandenburg, where they possessed more than one castle; but that they were originally descended from an untitled bourgeois family. The Bismarck whose name is first chronicled belongs to the date 1270. He was named Herbord or Herbert, and was an Alderman of the Guild of Master Tailors of the Town of Stendal. The same dignity was attained by his grandson Rudolph in 1309. Klaus Bismarck, a son of the latter, was a faithful statesman, especially as a financier, and he may be regarded as the real founder of the noble family of Von Bismarck. He owned several castles, and left an enormous fortune and extensive estates. Subsequently, in the course of time, the family lost these large possessions, with the exception of the Schönhausen estate, and it was here that the Chancellor was born on the 1st of April, 1815.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has been struggling with the apportionment question for several weeks. The settlement of the question is surrounded with difficulties. The Republicans, with the aid of the Independents, control the Senate, while the Democrats control the House. The latter imagine that this circumstance gives them the right to demand what they call a fair divide of the Congressional districts. Each party has prepared a plan of apportionment. The Republican measure recognizes the fact that Pennsylvania is a Republican State, and gives the Democrats nine of the twenty-eight districts. Senator Stewart, the Independent leader, does not believe this to be a fair allotment, and has prepared a bill which makes ten Democratic districts. But the Democrats think themselves entitled to twelve or fourteen. Amid so many plans the probability is strong that no change in the districts will be made by the present Legislature.

KENTUCKY'S idea of letting "Pennsylvania go to the Devil" meets with less and less approval in the Democratic party. The fear seems to be that with a free-trade platform not only that State but a good many others will go in the same direction, which in this case means against the Democracy. Even Mr. Carlisle's zeal for free trade appears to grow cold in proportion as his chances of securing the Speakership diminish. He is not entirely satisfied, he says, with the Kentucky platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention last week. He doubtless sees as a majority of his party does, that the policy which "lets Pennsylvania go to the Devil" will result in bringing the Democrats to that locality first.

CORRUPTION and ring rule in Louisiana have at last caused a revolt, but it is confined as yet to New Orleans. The *Picayune* of that city heads the movement, which is to form an independent Democratic organization in time for the municipal election which occurs a year hence. If the attempt succeeds the movement will doubtless spread to the rest of the State and may work a revolution in its politics. Its promoters just now, however, appear more anxious to prevent any Republican from taking part in the revolt than they are to clean the politics of the State. After one or two failures these high-toned political purists will probably be willing to accept aid from any quarter.

THE new ships for the navy are to be made of steel, and are not to be armored, but are to be for swiftness, so as to show their heels to the armored ships and to overtake the merchant steamships. The speed required by the specifications is fourteen knots for the three largest cruisers and less for the two others. The recent English passenger and freight steamships make seventeen knots. How long a fourteen-knot United States cruiser will take to overhaul an English seventeen-knot passenger steamship is a question for naval arithmetic.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, unites with many other sagacious Republicans in predicting a great revival in the party's fortunes this fall. He expects to see it secure much better vantage ground in the political contests of this year than it reached in 1879, and so be able to enter upon the campaign of 1884 with good prospects of success. After looking carefully over the field and talking with many prominent party leaders he gives it as his opinion that "Decidedly the Republican party is in better health."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN will not let the brand new spurs of his knighthood rust in idleness. He is hard at work with Mr. Gilbert preparing another opera—not of the "Pinafore" pattern. It is to be something grand, and a hitherto unheard-of prima donna—from the United States preferred—is to be found to bring it out next fall.

FOOD PROSPECTS.

Another Estimate of the Growing Wheat Crop—The Situation in Illinois—Notes from Other States.

Advice to the Lambs.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to the latest manifesto of the Alarmists in regard to the promised failure of the wheat crop—that of Mr. Seaman's Secretary of the Millers' Association, published in THE TRIBUNE today—I desire to call attention to some of the sins of omission in that document. Mr. Seamans, in round numbers, gives the promised yield of twenty-one States at 373,000,000 bushels according to the latest outlook. In that table he omits referring to the New England States, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, West Virginia, Oregon, Colorado, and the Territories. The yield of these latter States and Territories were, in the year 1881, in round numbers, 55,000,000 bushels. He also places the yield of California at 11,000,000 bushels less than is now claimed for it by good judges in that State. For comparison, I have taken the year 1881, that year being one of the worst crop years we have had of late. Let us recapitulate then:

Mr. Seamans' estimate, twenty-one States		373,000,000
States and Territories not named by him		56,000,000
California more than allowed by him		11,000,000
Total estimated yield, 1883		440,000,000

The statistical position of the country then would be—say there is no further disaster occurs, and admitting all that is claimed has occurred:

Crop of 1882, agricultural report		500,000,000
Exports flour and wheat to date	125,000,000	
Consumption and seed	286,000,000	
Add exports, June and July	20,000,000	
		431,000,000
Old crop on hand Aug. 1, 1883		72,000,000
New crop 1883, present estimate		440,000,000
Total		512,000,000

All of which looks as though there was no immediate cause of anxiety that we should be unable to supply not only ourselves, but have the usual amount for export. The above, like all other estimates, are submitted for what they are worth. The actual conditions however, can be appreciated and known by all of us. That the crop came out of the winter in rather bad form in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois all admit; also in some other States. The conditions were bad in March and most of April. The month of May, however, has been very favorable, cool and wet, allowing the plant to spread and take good root, which will protect it under the hot suns of June and July, and no doubt will show its beneficial effects in the harvest returns later on. The demand is slow, our stocks do not diminish, and the advance at the seaboard has almost cut off exports. We have 5,000,000 bushels of soft No. 2 spring wheat here which is held from 10 to 15 cents above a shipping value anywhere. The moral of all of which is that undoubtedly somebody later on—when all the facts are known and appreciated by the many, will get "shorn."

With the present industrial condition of the country this is going to be a bad year for bulling produce or stocks, and we advise the lambs to wade in close to shore. Yours truly, G.

The Millers' Report of Prospects in the Wheat Belt — Secretary Seamans' Statement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—S. H. Seamans, Secretary of the Millers' National Association, was flooded with telegrams today inquiring if his report on the wheat crop, which was made for the benefit of the Millers' Association, had been correctly sent out by the Associated Press. Mr. Seamans says that the report was meant for members of the association only, and not for publication. He calls attention to the fact that his estimate is based on reports from twenty-one States only, and says that if the crop of the whole country was taken into consideration the total yield might be 409,000,000 bushels, while his estimate for twenty-one States is only 373,500,000. The information published yesterday was the recapitulation of a page cut from a printed report, and was correct in every figure and word.

The Situation in Illinois.

JOLIET, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Rain has poured down without ceasing since yesterday noon, and the farmers are feeling blue. Your correspondent visited Minooka, Elwood, and Mokena, and finds that small grain is doing well where it is not so wet as to be drowned out. What corn was up previous to the frost is killed, and what was in the ground has rotted. Potatoes and early vegetable were killed.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The wheat crop of this year, it is generally admitted by the most intelligent farmers, will, in this and adjoining counties, fall below the average of two years ago. Beyond all question the ravages of the Hessian fly far exceeds anything of the kind ever known. Fields of wheat which to all reasonable calculations the first of April promised a fair crop, today promise nothing. This is not the exception, but it is the rule. Herotofore the fly has not affected the later sowings, but this year there is no difference. On examination of the plant dozens of eggs are to be found in the stalk in all the various stages, from the newly-laid egg to the newly-hatched fly. Hundreds of acres that a month since promised a fair crop are today being plowed under for other crops or pastured. This is not only true in this county, but in adjoining counties. In this county there will not be 25 per cent of the wheat raised this season that there was the last. The oat prospect is most flattering. Meadows and clover-fields are promising. Corn, though generally planted late on account of the late, wet season, is reported as generally coming up well. A few fields of the earliest planting is reported somewhat injured by the recent frost, but not beyond recovery. Some of the more tender garden products were cut down, but it is thought that the fruit is not injured, and the prospect is an abundance of all kinds of fruit.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The farmers in this (Fayette) county are daily growing more discouraged over the wheat prospects. The ravages of the Hessian fly are discernible, as many as a dozen of these little pests being found in a single stool in the cereal. A critical examination discloses the fact that fully one-half, if not more, of the growth is cheat, and many green fields are being plowed up and corn put in instead. The oat-fields and meadows, however, look well. The continued cool weather and heavy rains have done much toward impeding the growing crops, and farmers say fully one-third of the corn in the county will have to be replanted. There is a good prospect for an abundant apple crop, and herein lies some comfort for the farmer.

PANA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The wheat prospects are growing poorer every day. Now that wheat-fields begin to head out it is discovered that half or more of it is chess. The crop here will be almost a failure, and some good farmers predict that there will be hardly as much wheat harvested as was planted last fall. Corn is nearly all planted and most of it up, but the stand is not as good as needed, which, however, is being remedied by replanting where it is necessary. The acreage will be large. No serious damage was done by the late frost, and late rains have started everything to growing nicely.

LANARK, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—Today the sun shines brightly, and farmers are anxious for it to continue, as we have had a long wet spell for three weeks. Farmers are through planting corn here. Some is almost large enough to plow, but looks very yellow from the recent frosts. Rye will probably be a two-thirds yield.

Congressman Wilson's Views on the Prospects in Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 26.—[Special.]—Congressman-elect James Wilson, one of the most thoroughly-posted men in the State on crops, was interviewed tonight, and substantially said: "No spring for many years has been so favorable for wheat and oats as this. The plants are green, thrifty, and vigorous. The cool weather has been suitable for these crops especially. The wet weather in the month of May insured the hay crop, and gives a award to the pastures that tells in them throughout the season. There is not as much wheat as usual in Central and Eastern Iowa, but Western Iowa depends very much on it. The oat crop this year will be heavy." Regarding corn, he said: "Observing men know that the plan of raising corn is gradually changing. Tame-grass sod is being broken up in the fall and spring for raising corn. The best crops are gotten from new sod. Every year more sod is broken up for this purpose in rotation with oats and hay and grazing. Corn planted on new sod ripens in much less time than in old land. The season for planting corn on such land is from the 20th to the last of May and into June. A week earlier planting is liable to be eaten by the grub-worm. On old land corn has been planted at about the average time. The land is in far better order this year than it has been for several years. The only drawback of the season is weak seed-corn, and that is not as prevalent this year as is anticipated. This is one of the leading signs of the Iowa farmer, and a besetting one. Relapses into it are frequent. It will pass into farm science that seed-corn, to be certain, must be thoroughly dried at picking-time before the severe frost and kept dry. Such seed will surely grow under any circumstances. It might almost be planted in the fall. The indications, on the whole, are good, and there is no cause for depression concerning the crop situation."

Other States.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 27.—[Special.]—The reports in general indicate that the recent seasonable rains have done the growing crops of Kansas good. The rainfall has been enormous, at times leading to the belief that injury would

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...CHISON, Kas., May 27.—[Special.]—The re- ...in general indicate that the recent season- ...rains have done the growing crops of Kan- ...ood. The rainfall has been enormous, at ...s leading to the belief that injury would

result, and that in some parts created a crop-scare. The season for damage from both sources has passed, and never at the same time did cereals look better, especially in the western portions of the State. Wheat is doing well, and the weather, with warm rains, adds to its prospects. The average of this grain will be about 17 per cent loss, and the estimate of 23,000,000 bushels for the State will be about the product. Corn is planted, and in most sections in this tier of counties up and thriving. Some fields planted too early have suffered, and are plowed over but re-planted. Oats, rye, and flax are at their usual Kansas standard. So far not a word has been heard about worms, chinch-bugs, or other in-sects, the presumption being that last spring's heavy and cold rains have killed to a great extent the eggs and parent bugs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, says he is now more interested in crops than in anything else. He states that he has traveled quite extensively the last two weeks, and he estimates that there will be about 55 per cent of a wheat crop, but thinks the deficiency will partially be made up through the increased acreage of spring wheat.

WICHITA, Kas., May 27.—[Special.]—Copious rains have fallen here during the last forty-eight hours. The rainfall this season has exceeded that of any spring during the last ten years. Wheat is well headed, but the crop will not equal that of last year. Corn is backward on account of continued wet weather. With favorable weather the wheat harvest will begin in this section within two weeks.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 27.—[Special.]—The weather is warm and pleasant—just right for corn, which is pushing ahead finely. The outlook is much better now than a week ago. Advices from a number of the leading corn-growing counties are to the effect that, despite the recent cold, wet weather, the crop is in good condition. There is very little croaking among farmers, a great majority of whom are exceedingly cheerful over the prospects. The outlook for small grain could not be better. Spring wheat gives excellent promise, as do barley, oats, and rye.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 26.—[Special.]—Heavy showers of rain and hail are falling at intervals today. The country is soaked with moisture, the ground cold, and corn in a bad way. Advices from various points along the road state that of corn planted some weeks ago a very large amount has rotted. Corn planted within the last two weeks is sprouting nicely, and much of it is above the ground. Wheat and oats make a splendid showing, and the seeding is heavier than last year. Wheat looks especially fine—better than the average for many years past.

DELPHI, Ind., May 26.—[Special.]—It is now generally conceded that the wheat in this county cannot possibly make over one-third of an average crop. The weeds are taking the thin spots, and the recent frosts have checked the general growth.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—As far as can be learned the frosts during the two nights this week have caused no damage, not even to the peach-buds, which were nearly all open. Fruit-trees are one white bouquet of blossoms.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—Samuel Beckner, the most extensive fruit-grower in this county, gives the following report of the small fruits: Apples, fair crop; cherries, full crop—curculio not yet appearing; currants, middling fair; no gooseberries; crab-apples, fair crop; plums, very few; blackberries will make full crop; raspberries, Philadelphias killed—Mammoth cluster very full; strawberries, abundant yield; grapes, badly nipped by the late frosts.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southwesterly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Gulf States, warmer fair weather, light variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or low pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain, variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature in the south portions, stationary or lower barometer.

For Colorado, local rains and warmer weather. The Ohio River will rise below Cincinnati.

BULLETIN.

The pressure is highest in the Gulf States and lowest in the Lake region and St. Lawrence Valley, except in the Gulf States it is considerably below the mean of the month.

The prevailing winds are light westerly. Occasional rain has fallen in all districts except the Gulf States.

The temperature has remained nearly stationary in all districts.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 27—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	73	60	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Bismarck	65	52	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Buffalo	56	54	S....	Fresh..	.10	Fair.
Cairo	70	66	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Concho	88	68	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	64	45	N.W.	High...	.09	Lt rain
Chicago	69	56	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	69	60	S.W.	Light...	.20	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	55	51	S....	High...	.07	Clear.
Davenport	64	58	N.E.	Light...	.04	Fair.
Denver	74	62	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	69	61	N....	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	57	51	S....	Light...	0	Clear.
Dodge City	77	64	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Duluth	61	51	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Erie	66	51	S.W.	Fresh..	.04	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	62	49	S.E..	Light...	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	64	52	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	58	42	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Galveston	77	74	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	68	57	W....	Fresh..	.15	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	73	63	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
La Crosse	57	51	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	72	..	.....	....	.....	.....
Louisville	72	58	S....	Light...	*—	Clear.
Little Rock	79	69	.....	....	0	Clear.
Marquette	40	49	W....	Light...	*—	Clear.
Memphis	76	69	S....	Light...	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	65	54	W....	Fresh..	.02	Fair.
Mackinaw	53	46	S.W.	Fresh..	.02	Lt rain
Moorhead	65	50	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Nashville	73	62	.....	....	*—	Clear.
North Platte	74	62	W....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	70	59	W....	Light...	.25	H. rain
Oswego	61	55	W....	Fresh..	.03	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	70	54	S.W.	High...	.12	Clear.
New Orleans	80	72	.....	....	0	Fair.
Port Huron	62	52	S.W.	Fresh..	.06	Clear.
Rochester	67	55	W....	Fresh..	*—	Lt rain
San Antonio	89	75	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	72	59	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Shreveport	86	71	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	66	60	W....	Fresh..	.04	Clear.
St. Louis	72	63	W....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	60	57	W....	Light...	*—	Clear.
St. Vincent	56	44	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Stockton	89	75	S.E..	Light...	.22	Clear.
Toledo	65	57	S....	Fresh..	.02	T. stm.
Vicksburg	83	70	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Yankton	69	61	S.E..	Fresh..	.02	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.755	54.2	78	S. W..	7	......	Clear.
9:18 a. m.	29.750	63.0	54	W......	8	......	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.721	66.9	38	W......	9	......	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.724	62.5	47	W......	16	......	Cloudy.
9:18 p. m.	29.734	56.0	49	S. W..	10	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 68.5.
Minimum thermometer, 52.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.736.
Mean daily thermometer, 59.0.
Mean daily humidity, 64.

LOCK-OUT ENDED.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—Last night the shoe manufacturers and shoe operatives came to an understanding and terminated the lock-out which has kept 2,500 workmen idle for a fortnight. The workmen recede from their refusal to finish goods commenced by non-union men, and all hands resume work in all the shops tomorrow and leave the settlement of the difficulty to a committee of arbitration.

A STAR-ROUTER'S PROPERTY.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 27.—A gentleman named Sawyer has arrived here from Washington City to take possession of all the property of H. M. Vale, of star-route notoriety. The property consists of a handsome suburban residence that cost $50,000, a large number of blooded stock, and an extensive wine-cellar. Whether Sawyer is acting as owner or as agent is not known, but the general opinion is that Vale is preparing for the worst.

PAYMASTER WASSON'S CASE.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 27.—Charges and specifications in the case of Paymaster Wasson were only received by the accused today. The delay was occasioned by inquiries into his accounts at Washington. Officers of court have arrived, but thought nothing would be done tomorrow.

MRS. BACON GRANTED A DIVORCE.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 26.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today Mrs. Bacon was granted a complete divorce from Winchell D. Bacon. The decree of record is a sham, and states that Mrs. Bacon only receives $1,000, while in fact she receives $10,000 in cash. The final settlement costs Bacon about $12,000.

CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—The Cleveland Club has increased its purse in the free-for-all trot at the June meeting next week to $1,500, divided into three moneys, third horse to save entrance. Entries close tomorrow night.

Chamber suits from $35 to $1,500 at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

FOREIGN.

The French Repulsed Near Hanoi, with a Loss of 26 Killed and 51 Wounded.

Alarming Rumors of the Serious Condition of Queen Victoria's Health.

Belief that the Real Results of the Fall Have Been Carefully Concealed.

No Concord of Agreement Yet Reached Between Germany and the Pope.

WARLIKE.

A RECONNOITERING PARTY REPULSED.

PARIS, May 27.—A dispatch from Saigon, dated yesterday, says Capt. Riviere was reconnoitering with 400 men, landing parties from French vessels, when they were attacked. The party was assaulted when 400 kilometres from Hanoi, by a strong body of the enemy, principally pirates, and was compelled to retreat. The total loss was twenty-six killed and fifty-one wounded. Saturday's telegram giving the number of killed and wounded referred only to the loss among the sailors. The troops subsequently reoccupied the positions. Additional troops are being hurried forward from Sagon aboard merchant vessels.

A later dispatch from Sargon says it is generally believed to be necessary to bombard Hue and send a strong expedition to Tonquin.

The Minister of Marine sent a telegram ordering the Governor of Cochin-China to notify the French troops that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the Tonquin credit and that France will avenge her glorious children.

Two additional ironclads and a cruiser are ordered to proceed East directly.

VICTORIA.

RUMORS OF THE QUEEN'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

LONDON, May 27.—[Special Cable.]—The Queen's condition is now known to be such as to warrant alarm, even on the part of physicians and of her personal attendants. The character of her illness has not been well defined beyond the point that it is of a nervous type, and is not readily controlled by ordinary remedies. Her condition has been such that for days it has been difficult to get from herself any sufficient description of the symptoms to enable the physicians to act intelligently. Her Majesty's nervousness has become so extreme that she is frequently hysterical, and sometimes almost beyond control and bordering on delirium. On her journey to Balmoral no cheering or other exciting demonstration of any kind will be allowed, and special police arrangements have been made with the intention of seeing that no popular greeting of any sort shall be given at any of the stations along the line.

RESULTS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The results of the accident to the Queen's knee, through her fall at Windsor Castle, are charged with the present illness. She has for years suffered from gout, as a result of liberal living and insufficient exercise, and the membranes of her joints have probably become more or less inflamed. The knee sprain, while troublesome enough in itself, was only secondary to the jar to which the hip-joint was subjected by the fall. This jar led directly to sciatic troubles, from which the royal patient has suffered terribly. After all lighter means of relief had been tried, the physicians were compelled to resort to hypodermic injections of morphine in order to secure to her Majesty any relief whatever. On many occasions after great pain and loss of sleep she has been temporarily quite beyond control.

THE SCIATICA.

The fall, sprain, and inflammation allowed the gout, whose existence and tendency has long been known, to ascend to the hip, where the sympathy of the sciatic nerve was at once excited. Usually in persons who, in other respects, do not possess excellent health, this is the fatal point in the Government. That the physicians believe this may be the case with the Queen, and that they fear almost immediate danger of fatal results is beyond question. Many minor facts tend to corroborate this impression, not the least of which is John Brown's unaffected grief after the fall on the stairway, and his evident fear that the accident might have a more serious outcome than could possibly have been foreseen from any information on the subject which was given to the public. The real trouble, as outlined in this dispatch has been carefully kept out of sight.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, May 27.—Fifteen hundred persons joined in an Anarchist demonstration today at the graves of the Communists in Père-la-Chaise. The red flag was displayed, and the crowd raised frequent cries of "Vive la Commune." Several speeches were made. Many policemen were present. Nobody was arrested.

STEEPLE-CHASE.

The Grand Steeplechase de Paris (Handicap), 50,000 francs and an objet d'art valued at 10,000 francs, for 4-year-olds and upwards, distance about 6,000 metres (about three miles and three-quarters), was run at Auteuil today, and was won by Count Erdody's 4-year-old brown gelding Too Good, the Duke of Hamilton's Eau de Vie second, and Col. J. Lloyd's Downpatrick third. Twelve ran. Leopold de Rothschild's Thornfield fell during the race.

ARMY COMPARISONS.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY VS. RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

PARIS, May 27.—[Special Cable.]—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a comparative statement of the military strength of United Germany, Austria, and Italy on the one hand, and of United Russia and France on the other. The Cologne *Gazette* demonstrates that although there is a slight preponderance of figures on paper of the battalions, squadrons, and batteries in favor of Russia and France, yet considering that the armies of the triple alliance would in the event of war be commanded by one head, and that they could easily concentrate over 3,000,000 bayonets at any given point, the overwhelming balance of military strength is with the triple alliance. The *Gazette* declares that the new "Mittel-Europaische Dreibund" could easily dispose of all the rest of Europe put together, and that no European question can hereafter be decided against its will. It concludes by saying that the Dreibund is a striking example of the maxim, "If you want peace prepare for war."

MOLTKE'S HOLLIDAY IN FRANCE.

The Berlin papers indulge in good-humored but patronizing satire at the uneasiness caused in the south of France by Moltke's holiday tour. They say it is true that Moltke made a similar tour with a sketch-book and field-glass in 1869, but it he meant business this time, the great strategist would be studying routes on the French side of the frontier instead of on the Italian side, and concludes by saying neither the triple alliance nor Moltke's sketch-book justified the French in believing that Germany is the wolf lying beside the French lamb.

CHILI—PERU.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Señor Godoy, the Chilian Minister, has advices from his Government, via the Mexican Legation in Paris announcing the ratification of the treaty of peace between Chili and Peru. His advices state that Gen. Iglesias, who signed the treaty in behalf of Peru, is acknowledged in the whole of Northern and Central Peru. The terms of the treaty include the cession to Chili for ten years of the Provinces of Tarapaca and Arica-Tacna, provision being made that on the expiration of that term the question as to whom shall the ceded territory thereafter belong shall be submitted to a popular vote of the people of the territory. The country to whom the territory is voted is to pay the other $10,000,000 before acquiring possession. Señor Godoy says that Northern and Central Peru, which have acknowledged Iglesias, constitute about five-sixths of the whole territory of Peru, and include the capital, Lima, and principal seaport, Callao. He says, also, the treaty provides for the occupation by Chili of the ceded territory during the ten years covered by the terms of the cession, and in all probability the Chilian army of occupation now in Lima will remain there until the Peruvian Government is fully organized and order entirely resorted. Señor Godoy states that the terms of the treaty were arranged by the Chilian Plenipotentiary and Gen. Iglesias' representative at Lima, and forwarded to Gen. Iglesias in Northern Peru. Having been signed by him the treaty was returned to Lima, and from there sent to Santiago de Chili, where it was ratified by the Chilian Government, who, the 24th inst., promulgated it.

GERMANY.

THE KAISER'S NOTE TO THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, May 27.—[Special.]—There is some excitement here concerning the contest of the Kaiser and the Pope. The Vatican's refusal of the Prussian note, in chess language, is a "check to your King," and revives the old feuds of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. The only concession that the Prussian note contained was a promise not to punish priests who should violate the May laws by officiating without the permission of the State authority. The note does not say a word about striking the obnoxious laws from the statute-book. Hence the note is regarded by the Holy See as a milk-and-water offer for a temporary truce, and not an honest effort to secure lasting peace. Anything less than the latter the Pope cannot discuss.

LONDON GOSSIP.

ARE ROSSA AND TYNAN BRITISH SPIES?

LONDON, May 26.—O'Donovan-Rossa and Peter J. Tynan the London evening papers of today declare are undoubtedly British spies and under regular pay by the English Government. These declarations are backed up by certain detailed statements which carry the impression that the papers which make the remarks are in possession of a good deal of information upon the subject. These publications have produced a genuine sensation among the members of the different Irish circles in town. Nearly all the members of the Irish Parliamentary party ridicule the newspaper statements, and assert that no well-informed Irishman in London doubts the fidelity to the Irish cause of both Rossa and Tynan. Some of the Irish leaders here affect great indignation over what they call the pretended disclosures, and characterize them as Government inventions made for the purpose of injuring the Irish cause.

TONQUIN.

Great excitement has been created in London, as well as in Paris, this afternoon over the receipt of the official news that the French have met with a severe reverse in Tonquin. The latest news gives the casualties at fourteen killed, including the French commander, and seventy-two wounded. The French Senate has taken prompt action by unanimously voting to sustain the expedition to the utmost, and by ordering forward reinforcements without delay. There is a feeling among the people of Paris that, while the French troops have acted with much heroism and vigor, there is reason to apprehend that the resources at the base of operations were not adequate to an expedition which is likely to prove of vastly greater magnitude than had been foreseen.

The Germans having foretold from the outset that the Tonquin expedition will not be a military promenade for the French, there is no disguise of the satisfaction in Berlin over today's news of the reverse to the French arms.

POSSIBLE MURDER.

Jacob Schindholm Assaulted by Three Men, by One of Whom He Was Dangerously Shot.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night the police found upon their hands a rather startling mystery to unravel—a shooting affray which is likely to result in a murder. At the hour named a man staggered into Banks' saloon, No. 343 South Halsted street, and said "I'm shot," at the same time drawing a revolver from his pocket and placing it on the counter. Then he sank to the floor unconscious. It was at first suspected that the man might have shot himself, but the examination of the revolver which he had taken from his pocket showed that all the chambers were loaded. There were in the saloon at the time John P. Higgins, of No. 90 South Peoria street, and Thomas Foley, of No. 295 West Taylor street. One of them hastily summoned the patrol service from the Twelfth Street Station and the other called in Dr. M. J. McKenna. The latter examined the prostrate man, and discovered a bullet wound in his left breast below the nipple, the wound having evidently been made by a large bullet. It had not made its exit and could not be reached with a probe. There was very little external hemorrhage, and it was the opinion of the doctor that the wound was bleeding freely internally and was very dangerous.

When the patrol arrived the wounded man was lifted in, and at that moment recovered consciousness sufficient to briefly tell his story. He said he had been calling at the house of Peter Corbley, No. 230 De Koven street, and that after leaving there he was met at the corner of Polk and Halsted streets by three men who assaulted him. He was about to draw his pistol to defend himself when one of the men shot him, all three then running off. He did not know who his assailants were. His own name he gave as Jacob Schindholm and his age as 25 years. He also said he was employed as a bartender by Mat Cook at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. After telling this much Schindholm again lost consciousness, but when the patrol wagon reached the hospital and one officer asked another if he thought the man was dead, the latter surprised them by saying, "No, by ——; I'm alive yet."

In a very short time Capt. O'Donnell, Lieuts. Shay and Kipley, and a number of detectives from the Central Station were working on the case. They found that Schindholm had gone to Corbley's house to see the old man's married daughter, Mrs. John Pierce. They learned furthermore that Mr. and Mrs. Pierce had recently separated, and that the husband was jealous of certain attentions that had been paid to his wife.

These discoveries opened the eyes of the detectives, and a visit was made by them to Corbley's house. The old man, and in fact the whole family, appeared very much excited. Corbley at first denied that he had any daughter at all; but when finally cornered he told something of what the officers wanted to know, and also introduced his daughter, Mrs. Pierce. The latter frankly expressed the opinion that her husband was the one who did the shooting. She said he was jealous of Schindholm, although he (Pierce) had deserted her for some other woman. She had not seen her husband that evening, however, and could not say, of course, whether he was the man wanted or not.

Schindholm called there about 7 o'clock and remained until nearly 11. Then he and Corbley went to Banks' saloon and had a drink together. The two men separated at the nearest corner after leaving the saloon, Corbley returning, and Schindholm starting down town, it was supposed. Corbley, Mrs. Pierce, and two or three inmates of the house were taken to the Twelfth Street Station and at last accounts were being subjected to a close examination by the detectives, with a view to getting information on which Pierce might be located and arrested.

Owen McGeeney, clerk of an undertaker at the corner of Halsted and Mather streets, was on Halsted street, near Polk, when the mysterious shot was fired. He saw three or four men struggling on the corner, and heard one of them say, "Give it to him." Then the shot was fired, and the three men ran east on Polk street. McGeeney was unable to give any description of the men, having been too far away and the struggle having lasted such a short time.

The latest report from the hospital showed Schindholm to be very low. The physicians had been unable to find the ball.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BREMEN, May 27.—Arrived, Nith, Galveston.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Arrived, The Queen and Nevada, from Liverpool.

FATHER POINT, May 27.—Arrived, the Nestorian, from Glasgow, and Sarmatian, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—Arrived, the America, from Bremen.

HAVRE, May 27.—Arrived, Canada, from New York.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 27.—Arrived, the steamships Morgan and City of New York.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 25.—[Special.]—A Dallas special says: Gen. George B. McClellan and a party of twenty will leave here Monday for places in the Pan-Handle, to investigate copper and other mining interests, and to inspect land. The party will have four wagons and two hacks. The objective point is the Knox County copper mines.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—Judge Thoman, Civil-Service Commissioner, and Mr. Lyman, Chief Examiner of Commission, are here today and held a conference with Postmaster Hayes and others of the postal-service relative to the selection of a local committee in connection with competitive examinations for the civil-service.

FREDDIE TO MARRY THE LANGTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The *Sunday Herald* says that Freddie Gebhard is to marry Mrs. Langtry in the autumn, when, it is claimed, she will be able to get a divorce.

C. F. WILLIAMS FOUND DEAD.

MOBILE, Ala., May 26.—C. F. Williams, manager of the Chase Piano Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, was found dead in bed in the Battle House. The body was sent North.

POLITICAL.

Tammany Hall Sachems Profess to Be Eager to Bury the Hatchet for the Present.

Iowa Democrats Preparing for the Campaign with Strong Hopes of Success.

Mahone's Tactics in Virginia Exciting the Straight Bourbons and Republicans Alike.

Tammany Hall Favoring Peace, at Least for the President.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Tammany Hall's declaration that it desired peace and harmony, and was tired of warfare, seems to have been made in good faith, and apparently this unusual condition of things among the Democratic factions in this city will be continued if the leaders of Tammany Hall can keep their unruly cohorts in hand. The resolutions adopted by the County Democracy lauding Gov. Cleveland for his course and denouncing three Tammany Senators for their action concerning the Governor's nominations at the close of the session, were intended as a gage of defiance to Tammany Hall. Several of the speakers at the meeting of the County Committee so declared when the resolutions were adopted. Tammany Hall, usually quick to accept a challenge, has made no sign that it will try conclusions with its Democratic rival. The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall met Friday evening and nothing was said directly bearing on the matter. It was deemed advisable to keep quiet, for a time at least, and see what new developments there might be. The general committee will meet this week. Nothing will be said concerning this matter or the action of the Tammany Senators.

"What is the meaning of Tammany's silence?" a prominent leader of that organization was asked today.

"Tammany Hall has had enough of useless fighting," was the response. "So long as it was a question of existence, we were forced to fight, and we will do it again under like circumstances. But Tammany Hall is in good condition. We were admitted to the State Convention last fall, placing us on an equality, so far as regularity is concerned, with the county Democracy. There is a certain amount of prejudice against Tammany still existing among the Tilden element of the Democracy in the interior of the State. If there is a sharp fight between the county Democracy and Tammany Hall this fall it will be forced on us by the former, and we cannot then be held responsible for what may happen in the loss of Senators and Assemblymen."

The Iowa Democracy—County Conventions—Another "God's Man."

DES MOINES, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—Ten Democratic County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held in this city June 6, occurred yesterday. Keokuk, with ten votes; Sac, with four; and Warren, with seven, instructed for L. G. Kinne for Governor; Louisa, with five votes, instructed for Gen. A. C. Dodge; Monona, with three, for B. J. Hall; Dickenson, with three, for W. W. Witmer; Linn, with fifteen, for Charles A. Clark; while Clayton, fifteen; Johnson, fifteen; and Poweshiek, six votes, gave no instructions. Clark, Witmer, and Hall are not candidates, each having peremptorily declined, Clark and Witmer favoring Kinne's candidacy. The present prospect is that Kinne will be nominated. For Supreme Judge, Sac and Dickinson Counties instructed for Hayes, and Warren for Burton. The others did not express themselves. The Clayton County Convention declared for opposition to statutory or constitutional prohibition, and favored a judicious license law. The Keokuk County Convention adopted this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the sense of the convention is that the Democracy of the State should, at its next State Convention, reiterate its position in favor of a judicious license law for the regulation of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer; that in the matter of license the regulation of the price thereof should be left with the localities where such licenses are issued; that the duty of the Legislature consists in passing suitable laws for the regulation of the sale thereof, to the end that all citizens of the State may have equal protection under the laws for their lives, their homes, and their property."

The Iowa Democrats are inflated with the prospects of success, which is certainly more flattering than at any other time since 1860, but with proper management on the part of the Republican leaders no such result is possible.

Senator Springer, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to attention the convention, and will enthuse the boys with a speech in the evening.

If one is to believe the statement of a person who signs himself J. L. Harber, Polk City, a new force will enter the coming campaign in Iowa—the force that has never been seen or recognized in the politics of this country. Harber is out with a card in which he asserts that he is God's candidate for Governor, and that he will be on hand at the Democratic Convention. It has not heretofore been suspected that an Iowa Democratic Convention was the repository of Divine political influence. Harber is a Prohibition crank, who will doubtless bring up in the insane asylum.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—[Special.]—The Democrats of this (Scott) County met in mass convention at the court-house this afternoon and selected twenty-four delegates to attend the State Convention at Des Moines June 6. The delegation is uninstructed, but it is supposed to favor L. G. Kinne for Governor.

Conflicting Returns from the Virginia Elections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special.]—It is difficult to ascertain from the reports thus far received here whether or not Mahone has been really victorious in Virginia. The *National Republican*, which is in close relations with the Mahone movement, has received dispatches which indicate that Mahone has held his own in the eastern counties and has made large gains throughout the southwest. He has not lost in the negro counties and has made gains in the white counties. This, it is claimed, indicates that the Readjusters are gaining ground. The claims of losses made by the Bourbons do not appear fully sustained, but from the returns thus far it is pretty evident that the election does not show any material change in the political sentiment in Virginia over the election of last fall.

The editor of the Richmond *Whig* telegraphs here: "The returns show that the Readjusters have gained largely in the counties having white majorities, in the mineral districts, and in the Republican and negro counties. The results cannot be compared with any former elections, as the division on personal considerations influenced the vote. The Readjusters are satisfied with the outcome."

PETERSBURG, Va., May 26.—The Democrats tonight claim a sweeping victory in Thursday's election; while, on the other hand, the Mahoneites claim that they have not only not lost ground, but have carried many counties where they did not think their ticket would be elected. It will be some days before the official vote throughout the State will be received.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 26.—Later election returns give Montgomery, Henry, Rockbridge, Franklin, and Pittsylvania to the Democrats—Pittsylvania by a heavy majority. Returns throughout this section show large gains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The reports from the Virginia election have to this time been conflicting, but from the returns which have now been received there can be no longer any doubt as to the result. Mahone has lost ground, his influence is waning, and the anti-Mahone elements are greatly encouraged. The Readjusters claim to be well satisfied with the result, but it is evident that so large a measure of Bourbon success was not expected. If the Readjuster movement does not advance it retrogrades, and the only conclusion from the result is that the tide has set against Mahoneism in Virginia, and that it is by no means certain that the Readjusters will be able to obtain control of the State after the fall elections. The coalition is not as strong as it was. In some counties there was an aggressive combination between straightout Republicans and the Democrats. There were numerous indications that the people of Virginia are becoming restive under boss rule. Combinations of straightout Republicans and Democrats have carried the Bourbon ticket in some counties where Mahone has had his strongest majorities.

Ohio Politics—Some Talk of Postponing the Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—[Special.]—Col. A. L. Conger, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been in communication with leading Republicans of the State in reference to the postponing of the State Convention from the 5th and 6th of June until a later day, so that the opinion of the Supreme Court can be learned on the Scott Liquor Tax law. A number of letters that he has received favored the postponement, while a large number were opposed on the ground that the Democracy would claim it was cowardice. In order to satisfy all parties interested and settle the dispute, Mr. Conger instructed the Secretary of the committee this evening to issue a call for the meeting. A telegram was sent to each one of the twenty-one members tonight stating that there would be a meeting of the committee in this city at the Neil House Thursday, May 31, for the purpose of considering a proposition to postpone the time of holding the Republican State Convention. Mr. Conger is opposed to any postponement, but does not want to be responsible for any mistake that may be made.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and Senator Plumb passed through here this evening, and Mr. Butterworth, who has been prominently mentioned as a Gubernatorial candidate, is opposed to the postponing of the time for holding the convention. It is said that the movement to postpone the time is in the interest of Foraker, who has been losing ground on account of the instructions given by several counties to vote first, last, and all the time for Maj. Butterworth. The delegates from this county (Franklin) with one or two exceptions would like to see "Honest" Joe Tunney, of Cuyahoga County, nominated, for the reason that he is at least 5,000 votes stronger than any man mentioned at the present time. If the Western Reserve should come to the convention united on Turney he would surely be the nominee and elected.

While the Republicans are in somewhat of a dilema, it can be said that they are in better condition for the coming campaign than their opponents—the Democracy. The masses of the Democracy are in favor of Durbin Ward, but the machine and old politicians favor Judge Hoadly, while the support of Judge Geddes is very light. Geddes will not receive the support of his own Congressional district. In fact, it can be said that the fight for the nomination will be between Hoadly and Ward, with the chances in favor of a dark horse, in the person of ex-Senator Thurman, who it is said will accept sooner than see Hoadly nominated. This movement has been started for the purpose of paying Hoadly off for his treatment of Thurman at the National Democratic Convention of 1880.

A Ramsey Boom.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—"The Broadway Lounger" says in the New York *Tribune* today: How would Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, do for President? He never touched anything but good luck came to it. He is 68 years old, hale as a brick, is of the Scotch-Irish crossed with the Pennsylvania Dutch stock, can speak the German patois of Pennsylvania as well as English, has been in public life since the time the public schools were opened in Pennsylvania, in Andrew Jackson's Administration, and was in Congress from that State forty years ago, and managed the State campaign there for Zachary Taylor. This President made him the first Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, to which State he stands like George Clinton to New York, Gen. Harrison to Indiana, and Lewis Cass to Michigan. Its metropolitan county is named for him, and that dual-headed metropolis now has 175,000 urban people. He is the most distinguished citizen Minnesota has ever had, is one of the wealthiest, and his stomach is as hard as his brains.

Ohio Republicans and the Scott Liquor Bill.

AKRON, O., May 26.—[Special.]—Col. A. L. Conger has been importuned so much of late to change the date of the meeting of the Republican State Convention that he has decided to call a special meeting of the State Central Committee for Thursday next, when the matter will be definitly decided. Col. Conger informs THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the reason of this is that much fear exists that the Scott liquor-taxing law will be decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and thus effect a loss to the Republican party. If a decision is not rendered before the nominations are made, he says that it is his opinion that this cannot affect the party either way, as in any event they are pledged to taxing the liquor interests of the State, and this will form the basis upon which all future campaigns will be fought.

THE NEWELL MURDER.

Details of a Crime That Has Seldom Been Paralleled in Atrocity—The Victim Shot in the Back, His Throat Cut, and His Head Crushed with a Rock.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—The testimony of Pugh before the Coroner's jury which was investigating the Newell murder at Winterset shows that the crime was one of the most deliberate murders ever recorded in the history of Madison County. It disclosed the fact that the murdered man had been enticed out to Hamner's farm for the premeditated purpose of murder and robbery by Hamner's representation that the Cheek girls, two women of the town, were out there. Hamner accompanied Newell, and when nearing the house the former suggested that they take a short cut through the timber. As they were passing through Hamner pointed out the house, the location of which was discernible by the light in the window. As Newell stepped slightly in advance Hamner drew a revolver and fired, hitting his victim in the back of the head. The shot was not immediately fatal. Newell sprang into the air and turned upon his adversary, kicked the revolver, crying "Murder!" several times, and said, "John, I didn't think you would be mean enough to kill me." The parties then clinched. Hamner got possession of the pistol and fired two more shots during the struggle, which did not take effect. Newell was then thrown, and Hamner, with one hand upon his victim's throat, drew his pocket-knife with the other, opened it with his teeth, and cut the throat of the prostrate man. After killing him, as was supposed, Hamner went to his father's barn and staid all night. Early next morning Hamner revisited the scene of the tragedy and was surprised to learn that Newell was not yet dead. Procuring a rock as big as his double fist, to use his own language, he proceeded to "finish him." Hamner told Pugh that he had secured $270 from Newell, which he hid under a neighboring fence. Both repaired thither, and the pocketbook was found safely secreted. It contained two $100 bills, three twenties, and one ten.

The statement of Pugh in all its ghastly details was fully corroborated by other evidence. There was the bullet-wound in the skull, the severed throat, the fractured skull. It was proved that Hamner had borrowed a revolver a short time before the killing, and that he returned it soon after. The large denomination of the bills corresponded with the money that had been paid Newell shortly before his disappearance. Newell's body, though in an advanced stage of decomposition, was fully identified by the boots, clothing, and false teeth.

Hamner is a worthless, dissolute vagrant, about 45 years of age, and is well known in Winterset police courts on account of his frequenting houses of the very lowest sort. His aged father lives on a farm two miles southeast of Winterset, and is generally regarded as a comparatively harmless old man. The worst known of him is the fact that his home has frequently been the retreat of his son's female companions when run out of town by the police. It was in the vicinity of this house the deed was done. Since his arrest Hamner refuses to say a word upon the subject of the murder. The discovery has created great excitement in Madison County.

OBITUARY.

Dr. S. M. Ballard, of Council Bluffs, Ia.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 26.—Dr. S. M. Ballard, a man widely known throughout the West, died at his residence here tonight at 10 o'clock. The deceased became prominent in State politics some years ago by the manner in which he brought about the nomination of Gov. Kirkwood for the office of Governor in the Republican Convention of 1875, at the point where it was supposed that Gen. Weaver, now a prominent Greenback politician and recent candidate for President, had a sure thing. Dr. Ballard sprung the name of Kirkwood, and in reply to the demand from hundreds as to by what authority he did so, replied: "By the authority and in name of the great Republican party of Iowa." Which brief retort nominated Kirkwood. Dr. Ballard was 74 years of age, and during late years was an extensive property-owner in different parts of this State.

Other Deaths.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—Mrs. R. M. Bishop, wife of ex-Gov. R. M. Bishop, died at half-past 3 this morning of pneumonia. She was a member of the Christian Church, and widely known for her Christian character and active benevolence.

STAPLETON, L. I., May 27.—Charles Bischoff, a wealthy and prominent brewer, died today.

Miss Barbara Grant.

Miss Barbara Grant, one of the principals of the Grant Seminary, died at her residence, at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Chestnut place, at 11 o'clock last night. She had been confined to her bed for several weeks and her death was not unexpected. She was a graduate of Oberlin College, and had been for several years, in connection with her sister, at the head of Grant Seminary, located at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Chestnut street. She was a fine scholar, and ranked high among the educators of the land. She was 47 years of age at the time of her death.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 27.—This morning at 11 o'clock Alexander Wyatt, of Mansfield, Pa., shot and killed John Bird, who had recently married Wyatt's divorced wife. Wyatt had gone to Steubenville today for the purpose of endeavoring to get the woman to return to his home, and when she refused he drew a revolver and fired at Bird. The bullet entered Bird's breast and passed through his heart. Wyatt was arrested.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 27.—W. J. Northcutt yesterday shot and killed A. L. O'Neal at J. B. O'Neal's store at Red Chute, Bossier Parish. O'Neal was a cattle-dealer from Fayette, Miss. The murderer was arrested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 27.—Thomas Welsh was fatally stabbed with a red-hot bayonet this afternoon by his wife. Welsh, who had been drinking, struck his wife, when she grabbed up the bayonet, which was used as a poker, and stabbed him in the left breast, the bayonet passing through the left lung and coming out of his back. The injured man is still living, but physicians have no hopes of his recovery.

THE INDIANS.

Additional Details of Crook's Recent Fight in the Sierra Madres.

An Indian Chief, Supposed to Be Either Juh or Loco, Among the Killed.

Confirmation of the Reported Atrocities Near San Buenaventura—Crook's Official Orders.

Additional Details of Crook's Fight—Either Loco or Juh Believed to Be Killed.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., May 27.—[Special.]—The courier who arrived Friday night returned today. The news brought by him has not been yet confirmed, but army officers and prospectors from the Sierra Madres country think it substantially true. The news was brought to Oposura, the Mexican headquarters in Sonora, by a Yacqui scout, and from thence to Tombstone by Mexican couriers, sent out to warn the exposed settlements. According to the report, the battle occurred about the 16th inst., 300 miles south of the line, in one of the most impenetrable portions of the Sierra Madres, about two days' march from Rio Papigochi and 100 miles from Garcia's battleground of April 28.

The hostiles, supposed to number 300, were posted on both sides of a narrow cañon in a very strong position. Crook's advance, consisting of the Apaché scouts, was surprised and killed. The officer in command, name unknown, was also wounded. The scouts fell back until the main command came up at 10 a. m.

The hostiles fought desperately, and for several hours but few were killed, owing to their excellent position. During the afternoon a charge was made, and in the evening they were driven from one side of the cañon down a steep embankment and up on the other side, where the balance of the hostiles were in flight across the cañon. The hostiles lost heavily, leaving fifteen or twenty dead on the line of their retreat. The battle lasted until night, when the renegades escaped. Crook took the trail in the morning, and is supposed to be still in pursuit.

Among the dead left on the field was one Chief, thought to be either Loco or Juh, both of whom left the San Carlos reservation fifteen months ago.

A courier arrived at Tombstone today from Maj. Biddle's command in Gaudalupe Cañon, ninety miles distant. No news had been received there of the battle. Everything received here has come through the Mexicans, from the location of the battle grounds. Crook could not communicate with Biddle within less than eight days. If the news received be true, it probably will be corroborated in a day or two.

Confirmation of the Reported Killing of Two Men Near San Buena Ventura.

DEMING, N. M., May 27.—[Special.]—From a Mexican who left Namequipa, Chihuahua, the reported killing of two men near San Buena Ventura the 10th inst. is confirmed. A. H. Thompson and other cattle men are safe but unable to return at present on account of the Indians. Seven leagues south and west of San Lorenzo a Mexican General was encamped awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Encras, Galana, and Casas Grandes. There were over 100 Indians in the Cañon Mainas, traveling west. These he insists were led by Juh, but states that all the hostiles were joining their forces to meet the American General, whom they had heard was coming through Sonora. Your correspondent's informant did not see Crook, but heard that he was in consultation with the Mexican officers not far off.

No News Yet Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The War Department has not yet received any information from Gen. Crook. Adjutant-General Drum, however, received the following dispatch:

"FORT BLISS, EL PASO, Tex., May 26.—*Gen. R. C. Drum*: Nothing authentic has yet been heard regarding Gen. Crook. I have daily communication with the Mexican military commander at Paso del Norte, who assures me I shall be promptly informed of any news received from the military headquarters at Chihuahua. The commanding General of the Mexican forces at Chihuahua has also given me like assurances. FLETCHER, Commanding."

Official Documents.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer Press* has received the official copies of the following telegrams bearing on the Apaché campaign:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31.—*Commanding General Department of Arizona, Whipple Barracks, A. T.*: Instructions just received from General of the Army authorize you, under existing orders, to destroy hostile Apachés—to pursue them regardless of department or National lines, and to proceed to such points as you may deem advisable. He adds that Gen. Mackenzie's forces will coöperate to the fullest extent. By order of Maj.-General Schofield.

"KELTON, "Assistant Adjutant-General."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—*Maj. Martin Whipple, Barracks, Prescott, Ari.*: Your telegram stating the strength and composition of the force accompanying Gen. Crook in pursuit of hostile Apachés was received this morning. The good judgment heretofore displayed by the General presents a situation free from anxiety, and in this campaign, as in his previous actions, he has the entire confidence of the Secretary of War. R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General."

Maj. Martin is Gen. Crook's Adjutant-General.

The Alleged Terrible Disaster to Gen. Crook Disbelieved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special.]—An evening paper here publishes the following dispatch this evening: "A reliable citizen from San Jose Mine, Sonora, brings news that a terrible disaster has happened to Gen. Crook and party. His information, which came from good sources, says the Indian scouts mutinied when in the heart of the Sierra Madres and massacred nearly the entire command, the General himself being one of the victims. Army officers this side of the line discredit the report."

The officials of the War Department are inclined to discredit this story. No advices have been received at the department from the frontier up to a late hour tonight, and it is believed that the story is without foundation. Still, numerous telegrams have been sent to New Mexico as well as to Sonora and other places in Old Mexico, and among the friends of Gen. Crook here a great deal of anxiety is expressed lest there should be some foundation for the report, and the answers to the telegrams are impatiently awaited.

An old army officer said tonight that while he did not believe that Gen. Crook had been entrapped and murdered in the manner indicated by the above dispatch, still the expedition which Crook has undertaken is fraught with many dangers. The Indians whom he is pursuing are, he said, one of the most warlike and bloodthirsty tribes in America, and the Sierra Madre country is topographically very similar to the lava-beds where the Modocs, under Capt. Jack, succeeded in doing so much damage. There is no doubt, he said, that those Indians will be in time dislodged and conquered, but it may take many years. They are familiar with every inch of the ground, and are, doubtless plenteously supplied with ammunition and provisions, and will prove dangerous foes for any army to cope with, no matter how brave their leader, nor well-posted their scouts and guides. The Indians have the advantage of position.

J. W. SHEAHAN.

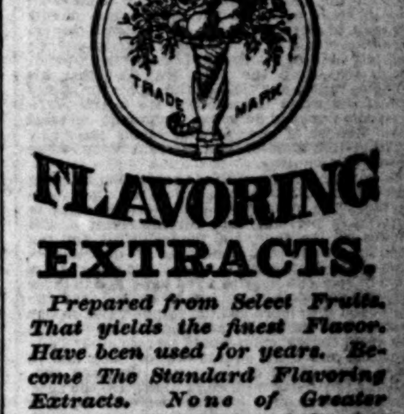
The many friends of Mr. Sheahan will be pleased to learn that at 2 o'clock he was resting much easier than at any time during the last three or four days.

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Acute or Chronic Catarrh, Colds in the Head, Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Papillon Almanac for 1883 sent on receipt of address.
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An assortment of Dinner, Tea, and Lunch Sets, unsurpassed for variety in color, design, and prices. Our display of Dinner Patterns from 20 to 50 dollars is unusually attractive. We offer several patterns of printed and enameled Earthenware to purchasers in quantities as desired. Fine Table Cutlery, rich cut and engraved Glassware, Toilet Sets with jars, from 5 to 15 dollars. Recent importation of Novelties. Articles having no duplicates, desirable as presents, always open for inspection in our Art Department.
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What gives our Children rosy cheeks, What cures their fevers, makes them sleep, 'Tis Castoria.
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CHICAGO.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Preaches on Imperfection, and Announces that Its Counterpart Is Forgiveness.

Saul, the Royal Suicide, the Theme of an Interesting Discourse by the Rev. S. J. McPherson.

The Blue and the Gray, or the Lessons of the War—A Sermon by the Rev. Thomas E. Green.

Saturday's Proceedings of the Various Church Councils—Home Missions—W. C. T. U. Convention.

PROF. SWING.

Imperfection.

Prof. David Swing delivered the following sermon at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning:

For if ye forgive men their trespasses your heavenly Father will also forgive you.—*Matt., vi., 14.*

The Psalmist complained because many say, Who will show us any good? But we note that the kind of person that asked this question of the Hebrew poet is still in the world. Whether the number of such mortals is relatively on the increase or on the wane cannot be determined, but that form of human nature which thus was conspicuous in antiquity is conspicuous in the present. Solomon, if he wrote the book of Ecclesiastes, was of the unhappy school, for in that treatise nothing pleased him except a preparation for the grave and the judgment. He said: "All was monotony and routine. Tomorrow would be like today and today was like yesterday." But are not the rivers beautiful? No! because they go to the sea, and from the sea to the clouds, and then to the mountains, and then down the old channels again. So man ate, and worked, and slept, and then repeated the silly performance. He, Solomon, had seen all things, and all was vanity. Man and beast were the same. All live, and eat, and sleep and die. "Who will show us any good?" Thus in times far away began this inquiry, and there have always been thousands who have loved to propound it to each age. The question and the questioner seem worthy of a morning study. We are all anxious, no doubt, to make the best of our years upon earth. At least we may assume that the majority of the average multitude are quite anxious to extract the most sweet out of the flower of life. The inquiry suggested will possess at least the charm of being practical.

In order to make these three-score years yield the most of positive pleasure and of peace, at least when positive happiness is wanting, the mind must realize the full meaning of the word "good" as distinguished from the word "perfect." Here you are looking for all kinds of perfection when you ought to be thankful for anything that is even down in the comparative degree of goodness. What right have we to decline to be happy until we shall have found a world full of superlatives? God only is perfect, and He alone can look for the blessedness that comes from such spotless surroundings. Perfection must be the goal of man, the aim of his soul and mind, inward in thought and feeling, and outward in acts and deeds, but his happiness must not wait for that divine end. The same soul that longs for the absolutely beautiful must feed upon the common in the long meanwhile. Not in morality of self, but in the other departments of taste and action. If a very high happiness can be found in only a perfect world our Creator would not have made His children dwell many thousands of years in such a general state of imperfection. It has been many thousands of years since the life of man began on earth, and while the ideal aim of all the better epochs has been the perfect, yet have they all gotten much satisfaction out of the tolerably fair upon all sides. It would have been a great misfortune to all of us if, with our natural longing for the faultless and spotless, we had been unable to enjoy anything that came short, even very far short of such a high standard. For the perfect develops so slowly that no person and no age can afford to wait for it. The fact that the ideal is always in advance indicates that human enjoyment is to come from two sources—from the hope of the final ideal and then from the presence of the good but defective. God's method in the kingdom of grace outlines a law in the kingdom of nature, that we must forgive men their trespasses as we expect to be forgiven. If in morals this principle is so attractive it must be attractive everywhere, and when lived up to it will add as great a charm to general human life as it is assumed to add to the department of religion. If to err is human and to forgive divine, such forgiveness will be divine wherever there is a defect which the owner is attempting to remove. It need not be a defect of any special kind, but of any form common to humanity.

Good intentions are valuable and admirable, because they betray the germs of good. They are a good in some defective shape—a struggle even if a defeat. As in the studio of the old sculptors and painters there were sketches in rude outline which never received the finish of marble or canvas, and as for these, the world would now pay a great price because they contained the outline shape of a sentiment or conception, so a good intention and effort of a mind that fails at last should be esteemed a part of the cumulative beauty of the world. In a transient little poem comes this stanza:

> For duty well attempted
> Is ever duty done,
> Though yet the goal be distant,
> Though yet the prize unwon.

It often happens that a name comes down to us from the past all covered with honors as though there were under it great achievements for man, or learning, or art. Toussaint L'Ouverture thus comes to us in moral charm, and we scarcely inquire whether he failed or triumphed. Upon reviewing the page we find that his schemes failed, and that all this splendor shines out of the grand intentions of his heart. Failure from personal defect of judgment or from some blemish of mind or soul seems erased by the fact that honesty was present even when power was wanting.

Of course the aim of life is perfection in being and action. Nature and art join with morals in saying, "Be ye perfect even as the Father in Heaven is perfect," but all the ten thousand shades of the true, and the beautiful, and the good flash forth with something of the blessedness of the Faultless. It is said that some of the suns in space shine with a red light, and in those systems the dewdrops would be red, red the snow, red the rivers, red the things which in this system are white. In millions of little details the great central color would be repeated. Thus in 10,000 different characters of men and in 20,000 works of art or literature, despised perhaps by the hasty multitude, there are the sublime footsteps of a passing perfect God. Our impatience and egotism do us more harm often than we are wont to imagine; for we as often class pearls among rubbish as rubbish among pearls. There is almost as much danger of too much taste as of too little.

Under many of the painful scenes of the past there may be found no little of good if one will only seek for it. But the difficulty with all is that the instant anything offends our sense or taste our mind shuts up all its avenues of pleasure, and is an inaccessible as an Egyptian mummy. The stupid animals that live in shells—the snail, the clam, the oyster—retreat into their houses and fasten their pearly gates the instant anything except the soft water touches them. Though only a pebble may roll against their houses they go into retirement as though there were a dreadful enemy about. Man possesses some faint traces of a shellfish origin, for when a great painter has made a bad finger or ill-shaded hand, however grand the face, or form, or subject, the fastidious spectator instantly closes up all the doors of enjoyment and thinks that the artist should have followed the plow. So when a public singer offers to an assemblage one false note, the great unrelenting condemnation sets in, and all go home not glad at the sweet sounds they have heard, but angry that a person should have taken their money for a flat note. It would require years for that vocalist to heal the wounded public.

This illustrates what kind of students of history we are all most wont to be or become—ready to die of anger because the former ages were so defective. On reading the autobiography of Heinrich Stilling, and perceiving there how constantly and severely the German parents, in the last century at least, whipped their children, the book seems to turn into a tragedy, and as the blood boils in the reader's heart he almost blames the boy Heinrich for not killing his father. While one reads the old German home seems to have been a terrestial hades and bedlam. But how unjust our wrath! for when we ponder deeply over this book we find that the parents' love for their gifted boy was as infinit and deep as any mother's love in this new world. The whippings the lad received all came from the earnest wish that he might become a perfect man, an honor to his home and village. And the youth did rise to a great hight in after years as an author and physician, and by his own "Life" makes one of the richest volumes in German letters. Perhaps the parents died feeling thankful to God that they had been permitted to chastise the boy daily for so many years. His education came late and by his own hard toil, his parents having given him nothing but whippings and love. This love was, however, pure and deep, and the blows the lad received were few compared with the kind words which came to him in his home and out of its humble walls. Thus all through the old dark days of history there were days of rich light and warmth. This very German lad passed years of poetry and tears mingled, and left behind him a path of thorns but of roses too.

Select a name in the sixteenth century that stands for much intellectual and emotional imperfection, a great name—John Calvin—and yet how much of good there was in that ill-shapened soul! While gazing at his theology, which is perhaps the greatest misunderstanding of God ever published to the world in times not barbaric, and while gazing at the flames raging around Servetus, the heart pities the human race that it could have produced such a son. Outraged moderns would gladly take Calvin's life from history and let the times to come not know that he had lived in Christian days. But in the midst of such wrath we are reminded that we live in a world full of imperfections—a world that has not reached the good, but that is only on the way to that destiny. Who are we that we should cast stones at Calvin? Did perfection come to the world with the advent of our generation? "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us." With this prayer in our hearts we can approach Calvin upon another side. Reared in a cruel period, he was more just than the Roman Church around him and more kind; for when Rome ordered those who differed from her dogmas to be put to death regardless of age or sex, Calvin was shocked by the cruelty and determined to separate himself from such a bloody communion. He retired and made himself liable to torture for deserting the Papal flag. Thus Calvin did not begin his career by evolving a harsh philosophy, but he began with sympathy for the multitude, and he hailed with joy the reformation of Luther because it brought some hope of liberty to the people. The Waldenses were welcomed to Geneva by this chief, though his allegiance was not with them. The death of Servetus came into Calvin's life like a dark spot—an error rather than the result of a principle. Calvin was more tolerant than his age by as much as our age is more tolerant than the last century.

Moving away from his theology and political actions he shows a high order of human nature. He toiled always for others. There was no selfish blood in his heart. The people of Geneva loved him with an uncommon affection. Beza said that fourteen years in the society of Calvin had not been enough to reveal anything but greatness and goodness. His labors were those of a giant, and yet his body was frail and the home of many pains and torments. As sorrows became heavier the soul became more calm, and when death came it silenced lips which had been eloquent for man, and had never uttered a murmur against the pains and ills of the flesh. We cannot any more admire or endure some of the Genevan tenets, and cannot fully defend the one who asked for one martyr, but we all can say over Calvin's tomb the words, "Great and good, but imperfect!" Could you all run in advance of your times in goodness as this old theologian ran in advance of his age, what nobleness would you all possess! Other reformations would soon appear, and the names of Luther and Wesley would be dimmed by your fresh renown.

Imperfection is often very full of pathos and therefore often has that beauty seen in piety. When he who wrote many of the psalms and ruled at Jerusalem in such splendor fell into sins and crimes and stained his own great name, he fell into such unhappiness and penitence that his sins seem forgiven to his tears. What wrongs that king did were not justified with a brazen face; the doctrine that a great chieftain must not be held amendable to common laws sprang up around Cæsar, and Wellington, and Bonaparte, and not in the silent chamber of the King of Judah. The words "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness, according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions," have entered into the litanies of the churches and have sounded also in the depths of many a heart when far away from any temple it has set up its own altar of prayer. Thus the sins of the ancient King seem forgiven by all those thoughtful ones who themselves hope for some form of human and divine mercy.

It counts nothing against the divine commission of the writers of the Old and New Testaments that they marred their lives by some acts of great weakness. The quick temper and boasting of Peter, the thankfulness of Paul that he had not baptized any of the Corinthians except two personal friends, the three-sided quarrel of Peter, Paul, and Barnabas, must be classed among those imperfections which have never been absent from any human mind or spirit. Inspired words and deeds could never have come to us had they waited to be brought by snow-white mortals. Stupendous miracles and numerous ones would have been involved had inspired men been made perfect men; but the genius of the universe is against more than the least possible amount of immediate divine interference. God would rather an imperfect man should teach divine lessons than that a few men should be made perfect by miracle. The Bible therefore takes its place in the arena of fallible workmen and bears some traces of having been made by beings who needed a part of the forgiveness and penitence which they have taught to mankind. Could we now find the graves of Moses, and David, and Paul, and James, and Barnabas; and would that among the sepulchres of great artists, and poets, and military chieftains, and magnificent Kings there could be found the tomb of St. Paul, into which his bloody body and severed head were flung, and the tombs of some of his brother martyrs—could we find such spots on earth standing in sacred grass and flowers and bowing in memory, the word "imperfection" would not abate in the least the measureless reverence of our hearts. As a dead and broken tree in the woods, or a few brambles in the field, or a few sharp stones in our path among mountains do not close our eyes to beauty above and around and beyond, so the errors of the human spirit in their ordinary quality and number do not conceal from us any part of that divine spectacle called the soul. Look at it in its life of child, or woman, or man in any of the earthly degrees, or look at these forms in death and imperfections are outweighed by inherent sublimity.

Therefore is it that a heart trained to seek for and discover defects and that loves such an avocation is doomed to pass through this life without having found one-half the happiness it offered that mind when it started forth from its cradle. For happiness comes not from what we cast away but from what we embrace. The mind should absorb the universe rather than discard it. The truly musical heart is full of happiness when a Parepa sings a "Home, Sweet Home," but the same soul wandering far away from the gifted half-angel voices to the country cottage is deeply moved again by the same time and words, and thinks little of the shadings lost and time disregarded, and, retreating into the wilds of Arkansas and hearing the song once again from axmen or boatmen by their fire at night, the tears of appreciation again flow and all the faultfinding is far away. O the benevolence of God who has thus wedded happiness and imperfection!

There is no corner of life into which this law of humanity does not follow us. They who fling aside an art or a talent because they feel that the ideal is too far beyond their reach know less about their own world than they know about their art. If you continue your music or study or any art you will reach only a poor result you fear. Perhaps, but if you abandon them you will show your ignorance of the destiny of man, for the most of human happiness comes from a generous absorbing of the defective in all corners of our world. The poetry of Mrs. Browning is often lame in thought and feet. Homer "nodded at times." Milton was often stilted, Pope prolix, Tennyson weak, Emerson obscure; and below these higher names there is a perfect army of very defective writers who have ministered to the happiness and education of the millions who have swept along from birth to death.

The perfect ideal must always be before each great mind and great age, but the generations would all die of a broken heart if no joy could come till they should have reached that supreme good. We are all cheered onward by the feeling that the imperfect will suffice if the perfect fails. As the food of angels is supposed to differ from the food of mortals, as their forms are lighter and can be wafted to and fro perhaps by bird-like wings, so the ideal is always beyond man, and while he is journeying along in these years he must accept of common earthly food for his earthly spirit. In moments of dream he may wish to fly and may long to cleave the air like a bird of the skies, but the dream is soon dispelled and man sees his feet and under them only solid ground. No wings, no flight for him.

Thus the petition, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." passes out of the field of religion and asks for a perpetual home in all places and times. It wraps up the mighty millions that live—an immense but beautiful mantle of charity. When you go forth fully determined as much as possible to admire, as much as possible to find beauty in the world and in man, as much as possible goodness and truth in all the sanctuaries with their forms and creeds, you go forth in the name of a principle which came from Heaven and rolls like a sparkling wave of sunlight over the homes of the living and the sleeping places of the dead. Having done its kind earthly work, this forgiveness of imperfection will reappear at Heaven's gate, and sitting there in the likeness of the Son of man will say to many: "Imperfect but good, wavering but at last true, doubting but trusting, sinful but penitent and loving, enter ye into the joy of the Lord." There are indeed those to whom forgiveness cannot come, but to many, many, it will be the word of life; for the word "imperfection" being written all over earth with no tomb omitted and with no living forehead unmarked, its counterpart, "forgiveness," will shine out in gold over the gate into Heaven, and the ideal will be reached by the broken stairway of this life.

THE REV. S. J. M'PHERSON.

Saul, the Royal Suicide.

The following sermon was preached by the Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, to his congregation last evening:

So Saul died.—*I. Sam., xxxi., 6.*

The life of the first King of Israel was a conspicuous tragedy. It opened with brilliant possibilities; it developed through shifting scenes of disappointing promises and accumulating disasters; and it finally collapsed in a terrible catastrophe. This pathetic drama was enacted on so high a stage that, although, it has awed the spectators of 100 generations, it appeals to our own hearts with undiminished power tonight. The fate of its hero fathoms a pity which is too deep for tears; and his unutterable folly raises a ghost of fear which only prayer and carefulness can exorcise. Saul's life-failure is typical, and its secret is a test of the hopes of every reflecting soul. If we candidly study it and then unflinchingly apply its underlying principles to our own lives, we may learn how to escape both his folly and his fate.

I. With this in view, notice, first, Saul's great opportunities. He was the son of a powerful and wealthy chief of the tribe of Benjamin. We do not read that his father, Kish, was a man of great ability or of great public influence. But he was evidently a rich man with some local prominence, and so Saul belonged to that middle rank in society from which so many of the master-spirits of earth have sprung. He was neither pinched by poverty nor enervated by luxury. He started in life from a fair vantage ground, without Alpine obstacles to discourage him but not without a hill Difficulty to exercise and strengthen him.

After he had come to manhood he was suddenly confronted with a magnificent destiny. He went out one day to hunt for stray asses, and when he came home again he had found a kingdom. Nor was this the vulgar sovereignty of a common usurper or conqueror. It was acquired without striking a blow, without laying a plan, without exercising a hope, without even knowing at first what it meant. He found not one of the ordinary kingdoms of earth, but the chosen kingdom of Jehovah, who had hitherto reserved its government to Himself. But now, because the people were clamoring for a human king, Jehovah chose Saul as his representative, his vicegerent, on earth.

Moreover, Saul was admitted by God to the mystic order of prophets. "God gave him another heart," and falling in with a company of prophets, "the Spirit of God came upon him, and he prophesied among them." He became another man; alas! he did not become a radically new man. He was inspired only to the same degree as Balaam or Samson; the inspiration reaching his intellect but not his moral life. He became the channel but not the subject of God's grace. Yet this prophetic power was the crown of his great opportunities, for it was the providing of new qualifications suitable to his new responsibility.

II. Notice Saul's noble endowment of nature. He was not the possessor of great gifts; he was not a genius. He might have been rather commonplace had he remained in obscurity. This may account in part for his downfall. The material of which he was made was not only raw, but somewhat coarse for the forming of a King. But if he was not essentially great, many of his qualities were far from mean. He was a choice young man and a goodly; and there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he; from his shoulders upward he was higher than any of the people. His beauty of person and stateliness of bearing would have rendered him remarkable anywhere, and conspicuously so where these qualities were so admired as in the Orient 1,100 years before Christ. Nor was his physical aspect a false index to many of his moral qualities. For example, he was a modest man. His abrupt elevation to so great a hight did not, at least immediately, upset the balance of his mind. He almost resents the honor at first. "Am not I a Benjamite," he says to Samuel, "of the smallest of the tribes of Israel, and my family the least of all the families of the tribe? Wherefore, then, speakest thou so to me?" With the anointing oil upon his head he went quietly to the humble duties of his father's house. When his uncle asked him what Samuel had said, Saul replied: "He told us plainly that the asses were found. But of the matter of the kingdom whereof Samuel spoke, he told him not." While he was being publicly chosen by lot to his great station, he hid himself "among the stuff" in modesty or fear. If he did not feel the impulses of a great mission kindling the fires of genius within, neither did he feel the more common promptings of selfish egotism, betraying him into vain and lengthy displays of himself.

At this time, too, Saul was generous and magnanimous. When he was crowned, "All the people shouted," as the world has never yet ceased to shout under similar circumstances, "God save the King!" But Saul was too genuine to have his head turned by adulation. When the excitement of the coronation was passed, and he had quietly returned to his home at Gibeah with only that small band of men whose hearts the Lord had touched, many of the people "despised him, and brought him no presents." But as he could not be spoiled by flattery, so neither could he be soured by contempt. He bided his time; "he held his peace." Soon came the occasion which tested his royalty. The Ammonites attacked his countrymen. Instantly the man became the King; and then, stultifying their former contempt for him, the fickle populace clamored for the death of his detractors. But Saul was superior also to petty revenge. He answered, "There shall not a man be put to death this day: for today the Lord hath wrought salvation in Israel."

Saul was always courageous, and, in his own way, patriotic. At the first sign of danger to his country his modesty blossoms into chivalry. He assumes the leader's place, "foremost in honor, foremost in peril, and in toil." He sends a royal summons to the tribes, gathers an army of 330,000 warriors, crosses the Jordan, and destroys the enemy in the unparalleled period of five days. So it was throughout his career; he was keenly alive to the interests of his country as he understood them; energetic and fearless in pushing his projects; and slow to consider his own personal safety. I think you will look in vain for examples of physical cowardice in him. Even at the fatal moment, on Mount Gilboa, he was more afraid of dishonor than death. Then again, Saul was a man capable of great affection. At the outset of his career he evinced a tender solicitude for the feelings of his father. After he and the servant had been out three days on their search he proposed to go home, "lest," said he, "my father leave caring for the asses and take thought for us." We are told that when David first came to him "he loved him greatly;" and years afterwards, while he was insanely pursuing David with murder and jealousy in his heart, David's generous mercy in sparing his life evoked his confession of sin, and twice revived the old affection. "Saul said, 'Is this thy voice, my son David?' and Saul wept." Even at the dismal end of his life, as Archbishop Trench has said of him in a sermon which I quote: "The deep discords of his spirit are not incapable of being subdued into harmonies, as sweet bells, jangled and out of tune, which for an instant, but, alas! but for an instant, recover their sweetness. Moreover, Saul was not only gifted with the power of loving, but also with the power of inspiring love. Samuel was attracted to him from the first. He gave him the kiss of fealty and affection at the moment of anointing him. At the time of his public coronation Samuel pointed him out to the people with the admiring words: "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people." After his first fall Samuel "cried unto the Lord all night for him," and after his final rejection grieved for him as a father might grieve for a wayward son. David, too, loved him, and at his death mourned and wept and fasted for him as well as for Jonathan. Very touching and very true was David's beautiful lamentation over them: "How are the mighty fallen! Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." It could not have been an ignoble nature which called out the love of such men as Samuel and David. It seems unspeakably pitiable that of all his splendid opportunities and his generous endowments Saul should have made utter shipwreck. It makes one's soul shudder to see so excellent a man engulfed in the floods of temptation. Yet it need not surprise us. The saddest thought of all is that it is no uncommon sight. Thousands in every age are typified in Saul, the son of Kish. Nay, we are all typified in his struggles, and it depends solely upon our relation with God whether we are not typified also in his end. What is Saul but an example, on a dizzy hight, of life's tremendous probation? Life is a test—a test of every soul. Every soul has before itself the possibility of a collapse like that of Saul.

III. Consider, then, the causes of Saul's downfall. Dean Stanley sums them all up by making him the subject of an incomplete conversion. "He became," says that author, "another man, but not entirely. He was, as is so often the case, half-converted, half-roused. His mind moved unequally and disproportionately in its new sphere. Backwards and forwards in the names of his children we see alternately the signs of the old heathenish superstition and of the new, purified religion of Jehovah. He caught the prophetic inspiration, not continuously, but only in fitful gusts. His religion was never blended with his moral nature. It broke out in wild, ungovernable acts of zeal and superstition, and then left him more a prey than ever to his own savage disposition." Saul's life was an attempted compromise between submission to God and the following of his own will. Accordingly, it was utterly fickle in its manifestations, vacillating spasmodically between outbreaks of crude superstition and outbreaks of crude immorality; and it was utterly a failure in its result. A life of such compromise is always a failure. It is not godless, but ungodly; it is not atheistic, but impracticable. A life utterly without God may be a consistent life, although its consistency is made up only of evil. But a life which faces both ways, now serving God and now serving self, is a jumble of absurdities. It is a foregone failure, an impossible mixture of incongruous elements. A man might as well try to ride at once two horses going in opposit directions as to attempt, with Saul, to be at once godly and ungodly.

Saul's primary sin was impatient self-will. He had been only two years King when this trait led him into an act of sacrilege. He had gathered the people in Gilgal to attack the Philistines. He was forced to wait a week for Samuel to come and offer sacrifice. Meantime the people grew alarmed and began to hide. Saul became impatient, and when Samuel failed to appear at the time appointed he blasphemously assumed the right to offer the sacrifices himself. Samuel at once charged him with the folly of breaking the commandment of the Lord. All the rest of his reign he was a doomed King, because by that one act he broke his allegiance to Jehovah. Then, a dozen years later, he was directed at the word of God to attack Agag, the King of Amalek. "But Saul and the people spared Agag." . . . He openly disobeyed God, not this time out of superstitious impatience and unbelief, but out of an itching desire for personal glory. He wished to grace his own triumph in the eyes of men. His modesty had degenerated into selfish pride. He commits suicide with a very common weapon—his own vanity. Consequently, he was cut off. Samuel, who anointed him, now pronounces the curse upon him: "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, He hath also rejected thee for being King." How blind selfishness is! The source of Saul's power is God, but Saul forgets the source of his power. He gradually develops the false belief that he is King in his own right, and his godless self-reliance calls down his dreadful doom. Self-will, my friends, is the very essence of sin, and the cause of inevitable failure and destruction. Time will not permit me to trace out the steps of his growing separation from God. It is enough to remember that it turned his affection into jealous hatred and suspicion; it gangrened his magnanimity with the foul growths of petty persecution. Samuel sorrowfully forsook him; David had to flee for his life; Jonathan was saved from his malignity by the revolt of his army; the fair promises of the first part of his reign were all revoked; his mind became unhinged and swung uncontrolled over the threshold of insanity; the Holy Spirit of God was quenched within him; an evil spirit took possession; religion degenerated first into suspicion and then into the mere gibberish of magical incantations; and he finally crowned his encroaching self-will by an open act of apostasy from Jehovah. So Saul died. The closing scene is a fitting end to his constantly declining career. He is a superseded King, dethroned with the crown still on his head. Samuel is dead; David is an open enemy; the Philistines are surrounding him; the oracle is dumb; for God has left him forever. Since the heavens are shut against him, he sneaks out under the cover of night, willing to counsel with the agencies of hell. With a single companion he creeps through the hosts of the enemy round the north shoulder of Little Hermon, consults the witch of Endor, and hears his doom pronounced by the ghost of that old man who forty years before anointed him in the brilliant dawn of his early hopes. Oh, is there not heart-breaking pathos in the tragic despair of this guilty King? "I am sore distressed," says he, "for the Philistines make war against me, and God is departed from me." It is the outcry of a lost soul. Distress, the war of Philistine passions, the final desertion of God. It is compromise fulfilled in disaster; self-will gone home to hell. Tomorrow on Mount Gilboa his body shall fall in death. But what of that? His soul is dead already. What more can death do to him?

Dear friends, remember this: No man, however generous, courageous, affectionate, or noble-hearted he may be in natural impulses, can fashion success unaided by God out of his own good qualities. Self-reliance is inadequate; the only safety, the only hope, is in God-reliance. Trust to yourselves, follow the dictates of your own will, and at last, at last, you will strangle every promise of good within you. In the nature of things, since Christ is King and man is sinful, the renunciation of self and the acceptance of Christ's mastery can alone secure permanent welfare or nobility or honor. "He that hath the Son, hath life; he that hath not the Son, hath not life."

THE REV. THOMAS E. GREEN.

The Lessons of the War.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green preached a Decoration-Day discourse yesterday morning in the Eighth Presbyterian Church. His subject was: "The Blue and the Gray."

Suspended from the organ-railing were two large American flags. On both sides of the pulpit were shields, stars, and bouquets of choice cut flowers. The following was the text:

Fight the good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life.—*I. Tim., vi., 6.*

The speaker said that the author of the poem "The Blue and the Gray" saw as in a vision the spirit of after days when in Northern blue and Southern gray he "laid his weary warriors down" and carved above them as an epitaph, suited to each, though each the other's foe, these lines:

> They did the duty that they saw;
> Both wrought at God's supreme designs,
> And under Love's eternal law,
> Each life with equal beauty shines.

Even now, he continued, after a score of speeding years have covered over the rents and gashes of contending issues, men are coming in the mellow light of distance to reverence the heroic, and forget the party strife. It has been the constant rule of life and the certain method of civilization that all great advances have been purchased at great cost. Not willingly has a race, depraved, sinful, and selfish, ascended from age to age up toward better things. Not by any mere development of chances, nor by any necessary rule of progression, has the millennium drawn nearer. But ever and always has the purchase price of advancement been commensurate with the preciousness of the attainment. Through persecution, through rebellion, through fierce strife and awful din of war, men and nations and the church have risen step by step toward perfection. Let us attempt any possible explanation of the apparent incongruity of cause and effect, and we are met but by constant mystery, the inexplicable riddle of human life. With "Excelsior" written on the heaven-graved escutcheon of its being, there is deep-rooted in life's fabric the power that essays to drag down and debase life and wreck and ruin character. A force exists in man that is warring constantly and ever against the attainment of life's true end, making each day a day of strife with a cunning foe. National life, as well as the existence of the fabric of the Church, is but the aggregate in all things of individual experience and like individual life. States and nations learn their great and saving lessons in the same harsh school. The advance of culture, the domination of the truth, the culmination of humanity toward the ideal and the Christ-like, the revelation and development of the Church as a saving power in the world, have been all developed from the same birth—throes of anguish.

> By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet we track,
> Toiling up new Calvaries ever, with the cross that turns not back;
> And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned
> One new word of that grand credo which in prophet hearts hath burned
> Since the first man stood, God-conquered, with his face to heaven upturned.

And it thus becomes part of the great instruction of the past that you and I behold in the fast-increasing reach of years the great crisis that winnowed of so much evil and purified as by fire our own National life. In the fierce and bitter passion of present issues, it became a great sectional conflict; in the light of after years it becomes a National tuition for wider, more complete existence; then it bore all the tinge and fury of bitter hate; now, tears flow North and South even over bitter words, and mute agony stands in memory of dreadful deaths. Then it seemed to bear but the sombre colors and the pirate's arms of rebellion and anarchy; now it carries, dark and mysterious as all, but distinct as any, the mark of God's directing and o'erruling Providence. There were dangers that lay before our Nation that were ruinous if not averted or shunned; there were sins that stained our fair land that even in the tardy justice of earth called aloud for vengeance. The Nation, the world, needed a distinct and never to be forgotten, a great lesson, the enforcement of great and Divine truths with an emphasis that might not be mistaken. Deep in the depraved bosom of life lurked great tendencies that must surely ruin if they were not eliminated. There are those who yet, with the ghoul spirit dominant in their hearts, love even now to gloat over the horrid memories of those red days of wo. There are many who in the mad race of ambition and the greed of power still love to shout old cries of combat, and unveil old scenes of sorrow. No voice shall call today to such unholy deeds. Be ours a holier and a more sacred task. There were many of you who in those days of doubt prayed with each speeding hour, "God save the flag." Rebels and traitors we called our foes then. We stamped the brand of hatred on all who stood beneath the other flag; but with that prayer, as it rings still in the memory of Southern hearts, who heard the words fall on that hushed and reverent host, let memories of cruel hatred die. Side by side they lie, the blue and the gray, on many a battlefield, green-grown now with the verdure of peace. So let them lie, as with flowers we come to honor the men whose death gave life to the land.

We come today to honor in memory the soldier, who as he saw the truth, and as his heart led him forth, went out with life in hand, courageously, obediently, loyally, to live or die for his home and follow his flag. I have spoken before in this presence of the type of the soldier as he stands, the world's hero, the ideal, in bloodless battles, but no less severe—the servant of our Captain, Christ. It was with a thrill that martial deeds always enkindle, that St. Paul sounded in clear tones the reveille of the army of Christ, and gave as the watchword: "Stand fast; quit ye like men; be strong." There are great principles of victorious soldierhood that become the basis of sterling Christian character, and great and noble traits of valor that, transplanted from the carnage fields of earth to the more subtle conflicts of spirit, make the man whose brow shall wear at last a wreath whose beauties never fade. Let us reverence in these honors of memory as we crown the dead with flowers the beauty of true and loyal patriotism and devotion. Sad commentary upon our humanity is it that the inheritance they died to win should so soon be defiled in such unhallowed use. Too often in this our day "my country and the Nation" are but gilt phrases, as in the mad greed for gain and avarice for power men prostitute all loyalty to lust. Reform has become meaningless, save as a partisan cry to catch and garner influence and power. Standing by our soldiers' graves with a loyalty that is reverence, and with a sincerity that is devotion, let the flag that guards our homes become to us the token of an arm mighty in battle, pledged to march to the gates of day with the hosts triumphant of the church of God. Then shall wave palms of victory; then shall resound songs of jubilee; then shall chime the joybells of the City of God.

DR. A. E. KITTREDGE.

Thoughts Suggested by Decoration-Day.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge preached at the Third Presbyterian Church last evening to a large congregation, taking as his subject, "Thoughts Suggested by Decoration-Day," and as his text the following words:

Oh, Israel, trust thou in the Lord: He is their help and their shield. Oh, house of Aaron, trust in the Lord; He is their help and their shield.—*Psalms, cxv., 9, 10.*

The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by alluding to the late war, saying that among the occasions for thankfulness to God which had grown out of it had been, first, the loving Christian sympathy which stood out from the dark background of strife, and which in the bitterest hours had kept unbroken the bond of brotherhood—a sympathy which had known no North nor no South. From this he went on to briefly recount the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, saying that the former had expended over $5,000,000 in its work of mercy, and the latter, in caring for the souls of the soldiers, had expended over $2,000,000, making a grand total of nearly $8,000,000 given to the work of unselfish love. Wherever the two armies had moved these commissions had moved with them, and the speaker illustrated their labors by detailing some of the more thrilling incidents of their work which have become a part of the history of the country.

The second occasion for thankfulness mentioned was that our land had only freemen treading its soil. Slavery had never been a blessing, but a curse, which had rested the heaviest on the South, and there was not an intelligent or patriotic man or woman in the broad land who did not thank God that the problem had been solved, and that every man, whatever his color, had all of the rights and privileges which the Constitution guaranteed. He pleaded for sympathy with the South in the problem of race, which rested peculiarly upon that people, in which the entire country had a vital interest, and urged the necessity of this sympathy being thorough and complete.

In connection with this he alluded to the progress already made by the negro in development of character, quoting from a paper by the grandson of John C. Calhoun on the subject which had been recently read before a club in Boston.

Another occasion for thankfulness to God was the growing prosperity of the South. Every industry there, he said, was in the fullest activity. The railroads were binding her cities and towns to the East and the West, mines were being opened, factories were going up as if by magic, and free labor was gleaning wealth from her cotton-fields. Still another occasion for thankfulness was that the wounds of sectional strife had to so great a degree been healed, which brought the speaker to allude to the fact that at the beginning of the War it had been predicted that the South would be little else than a subjugated people for a century to come, and that harmony between the sections would be impossible during that period. He was glad, however, that the prediction had failed of fulfillment, as was evidenced by the fact that those who fought against one another had long since grasped hands in a noble forgetfulness. The "boys in gray" had stood on Bunker Hill and laid there their wreaths of love, and the "boys in blue" had been received in the Southern cities with the greatest favor. No heartier greeting had ever been given a President than had been given to Mr. Arthur, and in Congress the Representatives stood hand in hand. Even the Presbyterian Church, North and South, had come upon the same platform a few days ago, and the delegates heretofore estranged had looked one another in the face with eyes suffused with tears, and in their speeches had said that all the sad memories of the past should be submerged in the sea of eternal love.

In conclusion, the speaker said the outlook was full of hope, which was another cause for thankfulness. All of the blessings of the past could be traced to God's favor to the land in which we live, and the hopes for the future could be realized only as we sought His blessing. We should, therefore, pledge ourselves to an enlistment, hearty and entire, on the side of God and the truth; and as we left our garlands of love, wet with our tears, on the graves of the soldiers the coming week, who died for their country and their flag, we should resolve to be loyal to Christ and to the Banner of the Cross, to the end that our love of country might be made purer and stronger by the baptism of divine love and our lives more beautiful in Christian patriotism and unselfish devotion to the highest interests of our fellow men. Our one sublime purpose should be to battle always and everywhere for the right, lifting up the cross as our flag until we had planted it on every hill-top and in every valley, and until one universal shout of victory should rise from earth to Heaven and the angelic prophecy, "Peace on earth and good will among men," had been fulfilled.

OTHER RELIGION.

The first of a series of Sunday afternoon Gospel meetings was held in the rooms of the Open Call Board yesterday afternoon. Considering the inconvenience of the location and the fact that the meeting had not been thoroughly advertised, the attendance was very satisfactory, embracing as it did all classes, and the deepest interest was manifested throughout. The exercises consisted os singing by Messrs. E. O. Excell and E. F. Miller and a stirring Gospel address by D. W. Potter, which was listened to with the closest attention. It is proposed to continue the meetings every Sunday afternoon, and no pains will be spared by the managers to make them attractive.

CHURCH ASSEMBLIES.

General Assembly of Presbyterians North—The Indian Question.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 26.—[Special.]—The hour set apart for prayer by both the Northern and Southern Presbyterian General Assemblies for prayer for an outpouring of God's Spirit upon both churches was largely attended. The Rev. W. C. Young, of Louisville, presided here. The burden of the prayers and exhortations was that of thanksgiving for the fraternal relations and fraternal spirit so happily established after so many years of estrangement.

In the regular session fraternal telegrams were exchanged with the United Presbyterians, in session at Pittsburg.

A recommendation was made for appropriately observing the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther's birthday.

An overture from the Emporia Presbytery, in Kansas and the Indian Territory, asking the General Assembly to urge the Government to return the Nez-Perces Indians captured in Chief Joseph's war to their former reservation and old home in Idaho from the place where they were located in the Indian Territory, was reported from committee, and caused a long and interesting discussion. These Indians are nearly all now members of a Presbyterian church. The Rev. George L. Spinning, of Cleveland, said that Chief Joseph was a rough but brave and manly man, and simply resisted, as any true man ought, the invasion of his legal rights, and after a campaign which he conducted with remarkable skill be surrendered with the understanding that his band should be allowed to return to their reservation. Instead of this, Joseph was sent to prison and his men placed on low, flat lands, which are so unhealthy that but 322 are living out of 950. Out of these 150 are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have sent a touching appeal asking the General Assembly to plead for the carrying out of the treaty. In forwarding this appeal the presbytery says that these Indians were self-supporting in Idaho, never accepting any rations, but providing for themselves by modes of stock-raising and agriculture, which is not practicable where they now are. They are supported wholly by the Government, and their passionate desire to return to their tribe makes it well-nigh impossible to interest them in any scheme for self-improvement. The great change from the mountain air and pure water of their mountain home to the malarial plains of the Indian Territory have proved disastrous to health and life. They are but a fragment of the tribe in exile from home and families. This tribe has always been friendly since visited by Lewis and Clark in 1876. They resisted the efforts of Mormon emissaries to incite them to hostilities. The only time they ever took up arms was in defense of their rights, which had been both invaded and permanently endangered. If we do not give them justice we will reap the judgment.

Several leading men took part in the discussion. Dr. John C. Lowrie had already been to Washington on a mission to secure what was asked. The Government thought it dangerous for them to go back. The exasperated whites there would kill them on sight. This was denied by another Commissioner, who said that there was no danger of vengeance.

Dr. Howard Crosby had also been on the same errand. The people have elected men to manage this business, and the proposed action would look like interference of the Presbyterian Church with matters of State. He would not oppose a declaration of principle in the matter, but deprecated going into detailed suggestions to the Government. This suggestion were antagonized by other speakers, who said that what was proposed would be simply exercising the right of petition. Dr. Crosby moved that the matter be recommitted, with the suggestion to make the action one of principle without details, and it was carried by a close vote.

A long discussion followed upon a proposition to authorize and solicit aid for building a monument to Father McKimmie, alleged to have organized the first Presbyterian church in America in Maryland in 1684. Some speakers claimed that his was not the fact, as Richard Denton had founded a Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, Long Island, forty years earlier. The discussion became very animated, and the views were so conflicting that a motion to indefinitly postpone prevailed by a large majority.

A delegation of Indians from the school at Carlisle was introduced by Capt. Pratt, United States army. There were six fine-looking representative red men of the rising generation presented, representing the Creeks, Comanches, Kiowas, and Navajos. They sang some songs, and two or three of them made brief speeches in good English and abounding in good sense. One of them, a printer, said that ever since the white men came the Indian had been compelled to face to the West. He asked why they could not live among the whites, like the immigrants from Europe, Asia, and Africa. They had as much brains as anybody, but could do nothing, being confined in their activities to such narrow limits. Capt. Pratt said that there were not in the country more than 40,000 Indian children all told, and it was the best and cheapest policy to educate them. They can be civilized, but not by keeping them bound. There are thirty-six tribes represented at the Carlisle school. If 20,000 children were educated they would civilize the rest. He said that the Indian must associate with citizens to be himself a citizen.

The afternoon was spent in considering the report of the committee on the revision of the Book of Discipline, which will probably occupy all of Monday also. The balance of Chapter 4 was adopted. The principal changes are: No member of the Judicatory not present all the time during the trial shall vote on a question arising except by unanimous consent; the Judicatory may sit with closed doors, by a two-thirds vote; and the accused person may be required to refrain from the Lord's Table until final action shall be taken.

General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—At the session of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Committee on the State of the Church reported 10,507 Sunday-school scholars, 6,193 communicants; collections, $132,538; value of church property, $614,500. The Council determined to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the church Dec. 19 next by special services in the various churches.

The following resolutions recommended by the General Committee were adopted:

Resolved, That the request of the Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Great Britain for separate and independent existence be hereby granted.

Resolved, That in granting this request we hereby most emphatically affirm that any church calling itself a "Reformed Episcopal Church" would be acting in opposition to the fundamental principles of the church if any duly-accredited minister from another evangelical church were to be ordained by any of its Bishops.

This last resolution was called forth by the rumor that the Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of England required any minister of another church, in coming into his church, to be reordained, which is contrary to the principles of the council.

In a communication, the widow of Bishop Cummins declined to assent to the erection of a monument to her husband, as such expenditure of money was not in accordance with his expressed views.

The Publication Committee was instructed to proceed with the publication of the amended prayer-books.

A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions on the basis of $1 each to extinguish the debt on Cummins' Memorial Church and to erect a tablet to his memory.

At the afternoon session the General Committee reported that the missionary jurisdiction of the West and Northwest, as far as financial aid is concerned, was committed to the Synod of Chicago; jurisdiction South to the Synod of Philadelphia and New York. The sum of $760 was contributed to the churches of Canada and $1,400 to the South, and the Treasurer was authorized to receive and distribute contributions from the synods. The church in Bermuda was voted $200. A missionary fund of $2,400 was raised.

The synod decided to meet two years hence at Peoria, Ill. Adjourned.

Closing Services of the Episcopal Council of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—The closing services of the Episcopal Council of the Diocese of Kentucky were held in Trinity Church this morning, and St. Paul's this evening. The marked features were the presence of a choir composed of the finest voices in the city. The organ was presided over by Prof. William H. Pilcher, the noted organist of Trinity Church, New Orleans. Delegates to the council will all leave for their homes tomorrow.

Adjournment of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 26.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned today at 12 m., after a harmonious and profitable sitting of ten days.

MISSIONS.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 26.—[Special.]—Today's session of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was one of the most interesting of the series embraced within the anniversaries of this denomination. The annual report of this society showed an indebtedness of between $40,000 and $50,000 last night, and this afternoon this was in a measure offset by individual donations from the members, aggregating $25,000, the donors agreeing to pay a certain amount annually for five years.

A resolution was adopted pledging its coöperation with the Missionary Union and Publication Society in the Bible work. Resolutions were also adopted in relation to temperance, the proper observance of the Sabbath, and the sanctity of the marriage relation. The Hon. James L. Howard, of Connecticut, was unanimously reëlected President of the Home Mission Society.

The resolutions suggesting retrenchment in the matter of funds was supported by those favoring enlargement, and adopted after debate. Resolutions were also adopted favoring the providing of a home for superannuated pastors. The question of systematic beneficiency was discussed at great length, and a resolution adopted urging early and prompt action in this direction. All the reports in the hands of the committee were submitted and adopted.

The society elected John D. Rockefeller, of Ohio, Vice-President.

Tomorrow the anniversaries sermons will be delivered. The American Baptist Publication Society convenes here Monday morning. The Baptist anniversaries for 1884 will probably be held here.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 27.—The annual sermon today before the Baptist Missionary Union was preached by Dr. S. Haskell, of Michigan, and the home mission sermon by President Dodge, of Madison University. He said: "I have no fear of Romanism, none of infidelity. Our moral Waterloo will be the Mississippi Valley. The issues will be between modern socialism and the rights of labor and aristocracy." This appeared to be an answer to Howard Crosby, who Friday anathematized Romanism and infidelity. Dr. H. C. Mabie, of Indiana, preached before the Publication Society. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, preached in Regent Street Church, and President Moss, of Indiana University, in the Methodist Church. The churches were crowded. Dr. Philip Schaff preached in the Second Presbyterian Church tonight. He opposed the ground taken by Dr. G. W. Sampson at the Bible Convention, and supported President Hovey, of Newton Theological Seminary, as to the value and candor of the Canterbury revision.

TEMPERANCE.

Woman's Temperance Convention at Adrian, Mich.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 26.—[Special.]—A heavy rain, falling since midnight, caused a diminished attendance at the morning session of the Woman's Temperance Convention, and seemed to materially dampen the ardor of the devoted cold-water delegates of the State Christian Temperance Unions. The proceedings opened with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. A. T. Barrett, of Niles. Reports from Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts being in order, the former was read by the same lady, and the latter by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin. The reports were generally of the same tenor, recounting past discouragements and prospective successes, and illustrative of what the Christian women of the State hope to accomplish with the limited agencies at their command.

A paper on education was read by Mrs. Dr. Meacham, of Battle Creek. It was prepared by Mrs. M. A. Merrill, of Jackson, State Superintendent of that department. It gave an interesting detail of the work done during the year.

Mrs. J. B. Porter, of Lansing, read a report of the work at the State headquarters, Lansing, in forwarding the general work with the Legislature, urging the passage of favorable bills, and sending out documents. The financial report was very explicit. The headquarters was out of debt, and had $2.50 in the Treasury. A vote of thanks was tendered the Lansing ladies for their efforts in procuring temperance legislation, and also to Mrs. Porter for her nine years' service in the temperance cause.

After a spirited discussion, the constitution was amended fixing the future basis of representation to one delegate for every twenty paying members of each local union, but giving a union of less than twenty the right to one delegate.

Mrs. Briggs, of Saginaw, and Miss Ruleson, of Flint, then began the deferred memorial services, the latter having charge of the devotional portion. The necology of the year, as reported to the convention by Congressional Districts, was as follows: Second District—Mrs. Helen Hicks, of Lodi; Washtenaw County, Mrs. C. T. Wilman; Mrs. Robert Ayles, of Ann Arbor. Third District—Mrs. H. S. Marsh, Mrs. O. Harris, and Mr. Austin, of Battle Creek, an honorary member. Fourth District—Sister Vanderheyden, of Three Rivers; Sister Duncan, of Keelerville; Sister Lucy Burgess, of Schoolcraft. Fifth District—Two from the Rockford Union. Sixth District—Abigail E. Litchfield, of Flint; Seventh District—Mrs. R. M. Dunn, of Port Huron, and her daughter, Miss Mamie; Mrs. Helen Warren, of Utica; Eighth District—Mrs. Lowrie, of South Saginaw; Ninth District—Mrs. Georgia Wheeler, of Sherman.

The services closed with singing "Shall We Gather at the River," and a benediction pronounced by the President.

The afternoon was devoted principally to a visit to the State Industrial Home for Girls, which was accomplished in spite of the pouring rain. On the return, about 4 o'clock, some time was given to the hearing of papers pertinent to woman's temperance work.

The evening was devoted to religious exercises, and a brief business meeting concluded the sittings proper of the convention. Tomorrow morning the visiting delegates will give addresses from the leading city pulpits, and in the afternoon a mass-meeting will be held in the opera-house. In order to attract the German element an address in that language is promised by Mrs. Obenauer. In the evening there is to be a union meeting, and an address by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—The closing session of the Temperance Union last night was prolonged until quite a late hour, the harmony of the gathering being at one time seriously threatened by a heated debate which arose on the subject of woman-suffrage. Aside from this episode the work of the evening was occupied with topics legitimately connected with the promotion of temperance. In the absence of any invitations before adjourning, it was announced that the location of the next annual convention would be left to the decision of the Executive Board. The supplemental meetings held in the city churches today and this evening at the opera-house have elicited much interest and large attendance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Memorial Services.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Union memorial services were held in the Presbyterian Church this evening. The Rev. H. J. Cook, of the Episcopal Church, delivering the discourse taking as his text Matthew, xxiv, 6. Butterworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, pursuant to order, attended in a body about 100 strong. Fully 1,000 people attended the services.

Indisposition of Cardinal McCloskey—Provincial Synod Postponed.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Catholic Review* announces that owing to the temporary indisposition of Cardinal McCloskey the Provincial Synod of New York, summoned for June 3, has been postponed. His Eminence's indisposition is fortunately yielding to repose and relaxation from the heavy duties and anxieties imposed upon him by preparations for the synod.

THE TARIFF.

The Protectionist Humbug Cry of "British Gold."

[New York *Herald* (Ind.).—The extreme protectionists in this country have either run out of ammunition or they are feeling the debilitating influences of spring, for they have started anew the well-worn but very silly cry of "British gold." The theory that all prominent writers and speakers who urge revenue reform are paid for their work by money sent here from England—for corrupting purposes, of course—is not one that any intelligent man ever believed in for a moment; but as the masses, particularly the dear working people, for whom the hearts of all extreme protectionists beat unselfishly and all the time, are supposed by some people to believe whatever is told them, the "British gold" fiction is reissued every little while in large edition.

Seriously, if British manufacturers as a body were not the most competent men in the world to take care of personal earnings, what could they expect to get were they to send a corruption fund to the United States? If it were not for our protection tariff English ships and English sailors could not be our ocean carriers. Our protection tariff enables England to monopolize the immense South American trade that should be controlled by the United States. Were our manufacturers to compete at Rio, Valparaiso, or Rosario with the English, as some of them could do successfully and make money, the prices would be such as to sooner or later make known at home how large are the profits on domestic manufactures, and the information might severely injure protection theories at the polls; so our merchants forego much foreign trade to save the home market, and England, 3,000 miles further away, profits largely. Our protective tariff enables England to save for herself the trade of her rapidly-growing colonies in Australia, much of which otherwise would come to us. Were our manufacturers compelled to depend entirely upon their own abilities instead of being helped at every turn by Government bounty, we would speedily become England's most formidable competitor in every market of the world.

England wants us to remain just as we are on the tariff, as it excludes our manufactures from all foreign ports and secures her a monopoly therein undisturbed by American competition. Our high tariff is vastly more useful and beneficial to Great Britain than a lower tariff would be. If we should adopt free trade we should not only supply our own market with American manufactures, but cut England out of most of the foreign markets and ruin her. Our high tariff protects her.

"THE STRAWBERRY KING."

Growing One Hundred and Forty Acres of Strawberries in Tennessee.

JACKSON, Tenn., May 18.—[Louisville *Courier-Journal.*]—I noticed last summer in the *Courier-Journal* an extended article in regard to a twenty-acre strawberry-field near Thomasville, Ga., and thought at the time that was growing strawberries on a large scale. Today, however, I visited a plantation here that far exceeds the one mentioned, and it is, without doubt, the largest in the United States.

It is the custom to apply the name "king" to any one who is the largest dealer, grower, or owner in any particular line. The title of "Strawberry King," then, rightfully belongs to Mr. J. M. Samuels, a gentleman who is a native of Kentucky (where most of the pushing men come from), but who has for several years lived in St. Louis and Chicago. He came to Tennessee one year ago, and immediately set eighty-seven acres in strawberries. Since that time sufficient more land has been added to make 140 acres in this luscious fruit, besides 150 acres in other fruits.

Every one in this country is talking about the large strawberry-field, and every child and darky is picking the fruit. The latter come in swarms, reminding one of large flocks of blackbirds. They consider it a kind of picnic, and at the same time make it very profitable. Sambo and Dinah go swinging along hand in hand, and by their frequent yah-yahs are evidently enjoying themselves in the highest degree. Dinah usually brings in the most quarts, and does not seem to exert herself more than Sambo. A close observer will notice that all the berries the latter picks do not always go into his own basket. The coaxing smiles over the way account for this. Who would not pick berries when his Dinah could be so near all the time? But I am digressing. Mr. Samuels informs me that at his two places, one here and one at Malesus, Tenn., he had 525 hands picking yesterday, and shipped 16,000 quarts of berries.

ANOTHER SET OF CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

[Burlington *Hawkeye.*]—The following suggestions are most respectfully submitted to the Civil-Service Commission for the guidance of Government employés, not necessarily for acceptance, but merely as a guarantee that the *Hawkeye* is right up to the front in this glorious reform;

1. Punctuality during business hours and constant attendance at the desk are not necessary, but clerks should write the date of pay-day and amount of salary on their hearts with hooks of steal.
2. No perquisits are allowed to subordinates. The custom has been found pernicious in its tendency, and subversive of honest administration. The head of the department has ample time to rope in any little loose swag that may be wandering around unclaimed.
3. Citizens of 70 years of age and upward, transacting business with any of the departments, should be addressed by the junior clerks as "Sir," and not "Young fellah," as heretofore. It is also desirable that appointees from the New England and Southern States should acquire some general mode of addressing ladies other than "Marm" and "Mum."
4. Clerks of the third class, who are learning to write, will be permitted to practice on Government stationery during the day, but it is not permissible to carry office supplies to one's night school.
5. In addressing the head of a bureau or department, clerks must address him by his full title. Only doorkeepers and janitors will be permitted to call him "Say, you!"
6. Post no bills.
7. Newspaper correspondents and magazine writers holding positions in the departments are not expected to attend to any duties save their literary work. If that is any indication of what they can do in the way of clerical work, it is evidently money in the Government's pocket to keep from doing any of it.
8. All employés are requested, nay, implored, always to speak of the Cabinet as "we."
9. Please keep off the grass.
10. Do not hitch to the trees.
11. Gas burned after 12 o'clock will be charged extra.
12. Procure tickets before entering the train.
13. Beware of pickpockets.
14. Do not pick any leaf, shrub, or flower.
15. Gents without baggage are required to pay in advance.
16. Smoking on the second floor of this building is prohibited.
17. Five dollars fine for crossing this bridge faster than a walk.
18. No fishing or shooting allowed on this farm.
19. Children having seats at the table will be charged full rates.
20. This way out.

Many of these rules have been in operation all over the continent for many years, and have received the general and hearty approval of the public.

SAVING A HUSBAND'S LIFE.

[Cape Ann (Mass.) *Advertiser.*]—Last Saturday afternoon a young man in this city, who occasionally gets under the influence of intoxicants, told his wife that he intended visiting the dentist and have some teeth extracted. Not returning at the time anticipated, fearing that he might have poured too large a quantity of spirits down to keep his spirits up during the trying ordeal of tooth-pulling, she went in search of him, passing down the railroad track near the Blue Bridge. Here she saw in the dim light a man lying directly across the track. Not paying particular attention, and fearful of being molested if she troubled him she walked on. Just then the whistle of the train at West Gloucester was heard, and knowing that if the man was not instantly removed from his perilous position he would certainly be killed, she overcame her fears of being molested and immediately went to the rescue. She was obliged to roll him over by main strength and succeeded in getting him into the water-course alongside the track, and had just time to get into a safe position herself when the train went thundering by. Upon further examination of the man imagine her surprise upon finding him to be her husband.

Place It in Your Safe.

Invest $8 for a $10,000 accident policy, with $50 weekly indemnity, in The United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, New York, and place it in your safe. Twenty-five dollars a year will carry this insurance, and should misfortune overtake you in the way of fatal or disabling injury there will never be cause to regret your forethought and prudence. European permits without extra charge.

MARINE NE[WS]

Satisfactory Evidence th[at the] Burt Foundered [in a] Gale.

A Through Water Route [...] The War Over Coal [...] Ended.

Stranded During a Fog—Ro[...] —Disasters Among [...]

Exploring the Wreck [of the] Burt.

Canadian Canal[s].

Coal Fr[eights].

Man's Inhuma[nity].

A Narrow [Escape].

Engineers'[...]

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Place It in Your Safe.
8 for a $10,000 accident policy, with $50
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, and place it in your safe. Twenty-
a year will carry this insurance, and
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egret your forethought and prudence.
permits without extra charge.

MARINE NEWS.

Satisfactory Evidence that the Wells Burt Foundered in the Gale.

A Through Water Route to the Ocean—The War Over Coal Freights Ended.

Stranded During a Fog—Roasted on a Boiler—Disasters Among Shipping.

Exploring the Wreck of the Wells Burt.

At an early hour yesterday morning Capt. Falcom and a wrecking crew boarded the tug A. Mosher and went to the place where the Wells Burt went down with her crew of eleven men. Capt. Falcom donned his diving suit and was let down to the bottom to explore the wreck, and if possible secure some of the bodies. He found that the hull was lying on her port bilge and imbedded in a clay-bank up to her deck. She was headed north-northwest, and was listed over so that the deck was at an angle of thirty degrees. All of her masts were unstepped, but her bowsprit, jibboom, and guys were intact. The stern and every portion of the steering-gear was missing, except the rudder, which lay on the bottom of the lake apparently uninjured. Scarcely a vestige of her cabin remained. It had probably been torn off when the mizzenmast went by the board. All of the hatches were uncovered, and on entering her hold the diver ascertained that fully one-half of her vast cargo of coal had been washed away, and, on feeling around in the clay, he thought that he discovered what appeared to be coal, but could not state positively. A careful search throughout the wreck failed to reveal the presence of any bodies, and the probabilities are that they have been floated to the southward by the action of the waves and will no doubt be washed ashore in the vicinity of South Chicago by the latter part of this week. Capt. Falcom says that the vessel did not sink through any collision, as there is every evidence to the contrary. His theory is that during the prevalence of the storm the schooner became disabled by her steering-gear being carried away and when she broached-to before the wind her mizzen-mast and main-mast toppled over, tearing away the cabin and port rail and smashing a hole in her side. She then floundered along in the eye of the wind, filled with water, and was quickly foundered. This theory is strengthened by the fact that both anchors are in their place and no attempt had been made to unship them. Two axes were found on the deck and it is now thought that when the masts went over the crew made an effort to cut them away, and were probably at work when the schooner foundered. The vessel is badly broken up and will probably never be raised.

About one-half of the Wells Burt's stern washed ashore at Fifty-seventh street. The name of the schooner is intact with the exception of the final letter.

Canadian Canal Projects.

In a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE there was published a memorial to the Canadian Government regarding the proposition of building an immense ship canal which would facilitate the movement of vessels from the inland lake ports direct to the Atlantic. The feasibility of this pretentious scheme is not altogether plain, for aside from the immense amount of capital that would be involved there arises a question of whether or not the benefit derived would counterbalance the outlay. Those who are the most interested in furthering the enterprise do not appear to have lost faith in it, but are making herculean efforts towards its accomplishment. Regarding the amount of work which has already been done a Canadian exchange says:

"While the United States is studying the development of the railroad system and looks upon it as furnishing practically the only method of transportation for long distances, Canada has not lost faith in her canals. She is still working at the task of constructing a system of canals which will furnish a water-channel from the lakes to the seaboard sufficient in depth and width to admit vessels of 1,000 and 1,200 tons capacity. The Welland and St. Lawrence Canals have assumed such proportions already as to warrant a belief in the final and speedy accomplishment of this project. Contracts have been awarded for building locks and removing rocky obstructions from the various channels intervening between Lake Erie and the harbor of Montreal, and a large percentage of this great and difficult task has already been successfully accomplished, and it is only a question of time when vessels laden with 50,000 or 60,000 bushels of grain may pass from Chicago or Duluth to the Atlantic Ocean without breaking of bulk. No matter what American interests may be jeopardized by the successful accomplishment of this new system of artificial navigation, this fact at least is made prominent. Ocean vessels of large tonnage, laden with the product of Europe, will be safely conducted to our inland lake ports, and lake vessels, equal in capacity, will surely find an outlet to the sea. In 1871, when the Canadian Government first resolved to enlarge and deepen the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, it was decided that the uniform depth of water in the various channels should be twelve feet. In 1875, however, actuated by the pressure of public opinion, fourteen feet was fixed upon as the proper depth, and now all contracts for work to be performed are based upon this scale. Since 1871 to the present time over $20,000,000 have been expended by the Dominion Government in this work, and the public spirit thus manifested has been amply rewarded, for those who doubted the feasibility of the undertaking at first are now forced to admit that the scheme is entirely practicable. The canal systems of Canada under the control of the General Government of the Dominion are as follows—viz.: First, the River St. Lawrence and lakes; second, the River Ottawa; third, the Rideau navigation from Ottawa; fourth, the Trent navigation to Kingston; fifth, the River Richelieu to Lake Champlain; sixth, Saint Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The works of the Dominion Government are comprised in the distance between Montreal and Lake Erie, a distance of 375 miles. The canals on this route are the Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall, Farran's Point, Rapide Plat, Galope, and Welland. Their total length is 70½ miles; total lockage, or height overcome by locks, is 533¾ feet; number of locks, 53; the whole distance from Belle Isle, Canada, to Duluth via the great lakes is 2,384 miles; 71 miles of this distance may be regarded as artificial navigation, which includes the locks and other mechanical constructions of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and 2,312 miles of open navigation.

Coal Freights.

The coal shippers at Buffalo are playing the same game of bluff with carriers as that indulged in by the grain dealers of this port, but with less success. They have held several meetings and pledged themselves not to pay more than 60 cents per ton to this port, with an idea that they could coerce the carriers into accepting such rates as they were pleased to dictate. But for once in their lives the carriers have had backbone enough to put their foot down on the shippers and refuse their offers. They tied their vessels up or sent them away light, and in various other ways manifested a determination not to give in. The result of this is obviously stated in yesterday's dispatches, as the shippers were obliged to come to time and pay higher freights. There is a much larger amount of coal to be shipped out of Buffalo than there was last year, and in the event of the ore trade livening up and vessels being withdrawn from the grain trade, these short-sighted shippers will find it difficult to move their coal even at a better rate than the one which they are now struggling to cut.

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

Upon the arrival of the Canadian propeller Kincardine at Detroit George Gibbs, a sailor, with both legs, hips, hands, and right shoulder burned almost to a crisp, was found in the hold and taken to the hospital. On removing his clothing the flesh peeled off, and the poor fellow was found to be in a truly pitiable condition. He stated that he shipped at Owen Sound and was set to work in the hold passing coal. For three hours he was compelled to stand in the water and became chilled through. When he was relieved he went to the boiler-room to warm himself, but was overcome with numbness, and sank down in a stupor. On Lake St. Clair the water was rough, and the boat pitched fearfully. Gibbs rolled over on the boiler, and when discovered was found to be frightfully burned. He further states that Capt. Forrest denied him any medical aid, but suffered him to lie in the hold without doing anything to allay his suffering.

A Narrow Escape.

Capt. John Prindiville and a party of friends started out yesterday in the yacht Wasp for a pleasure sail on the lake, but their afternoon's happiness came very near being converted into one of sorrow. When off the Marine Hospital a gust of wind from off the shore struck the yacht abreast and snapped off the mast like a pipe-stem. The sails were all cut away and recovered, and the party were towed into port without sustaining further damage.

Engineers' Assistants.

[Toronto *Mail*.]—Steamboat inspection this year has been unusually rigid, but not more than the safety of the vessels and the lives of the passengers demand. Even the most penurious of owners cannot object to their boats being made seaworthy, for to give a boat a bad name is equivalent to tying it up, and that means a loss in dollars and cents. A vessel, however, may be in every way perfect and at the same time, if in the hands of an incompetent engineer, come to an untimely end, and it is just here that the benefit of a Government certificate to an engineer is of use. Complaints have been made that the assistant of a Canadian passenger-boat is without the proper credentials, but, in order that the law may be complied with and that the Inspector may make the necessary inquiries, the name is for the present withheld. It must not be forgotten that for a time at least a boat is in charge of the assistant engineer, and it is quite as necessary that this assistant should be duly qualified as it is for his chief.

Bulkheads in Passenger-Boats.

The Government Inspectors state that the law relating to bulkheads in passenger-boats will be rigidly enforced on all new craft, and others being rebuilt. This law, which is deemed necessary for the better protection of passengers and safety of the vessels, reads as follows:

RULE 9. Every sea-going steamer and every steamer navigating the great Northern and Northwestern lakes carrying passengers shall not have less than three water-tight cross bulkheads. Such bulkheads shall reach to the main deck in single-decked vessels, otherwise to the deck next below the main deck. For wooden hulls they shall be fastened to suitable frame work, which frame work must be securely attached to the hull and calked. For iron hulls they shall be well secured to the frame work of the hulls and strengthened by stanchions of angle iron placed not more than two feet from centre to centre. One of the bulkheads must be placed forward and one abaft the engine and boilers. The third or collision bulkhead must be placed not nearer than five feet from the stem of the vessel. Iron bulkheads must be made not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and wooden bulkheads must be of equal strength, and covered with iron plates not less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

Dock and Other Notes.

The barge Keystone is being transformed into a steam-barge.

Wells street bridge was swung all day yesterday and a gang of carpenters were making repairs.

Rasel Downer, the marine diver, left for Milwaukee to aid in releasing the wrecked schooner Lillie E.

The Captain of the tug Telephone, finding work at Bay City unprofitable, intends coming to this port with his tug.

A collision between the propeller Paige and schooner Sea Star resulted in the latter's jibboom being carried away.

The big schooner David Dows left Duluth with 72,000 bushels of wheat—the largest single cargo that was ever loaded at that port.

About 3,000 pounds of the Jenny Lind's anchor-chain was found at Twenty-seventh street and taken to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

The steamer Algomah is to be docked in a few days to be sheathed with steel, so as to be able to wrestle with the ice at the Straits of Mackinac next winter.

Capt. L. E. Boyce has been appointed master of the schooner Angus Smith, vice Washington Boyce, and Capt. John F. May of the Arrow, vice T. O. Grover.

One of the bodies that came ashore at South Chicago was identified as that of Capt. Anderson, of the wrecked Jenny Lind. The remains were buried Saturday.

The barge Little Wissahickon, which dragged anchor and ran ashore on the Canada side of Lake St. Clair, is in about three feet of water and will be dredged off by small tugs.

A large breakwater crib became detached during the storm at Cleveland and drifted out into the mouth of the harbor, where it sank. Vesselmen entering that port should keep a close lookout for the obstruction until it has been removed.

Wiggins, the predictor, neglected a glorious opportunity of immortalizing himself last week, but then the poor fellow cannot be expected to predict with any degree of certainty every great storm that comes up when the astute Gen. Hazen fails to catch on.

The decomposed body of an unknown man about 45 years of age was taken from the basin yesterday by the life-saving crew and conveyed to the station. It was thought that it might have been one of the crew of the Wells Burt or some other wrecked schooner, and Mr. Dunham went to the station, but failed to identify it. The body bears evidence of having been in the water some time.

There was some excitement occasioned on the docks Saturday when word was received that several boys had discovered a box containing some important papers on the beach, which was supposed to have belonged to some wrecked vessel. The excitement died out when on examination it was found to be some rubbish and waste papers that had been thrown away by a North Side resident.

The large steamship City of Rome arrived here from Chicago yesterday in a disabled condition, having broken a coupling. Capt. Wolvin met the John Pridgeon Jr. and other steamships running back to Chicago because of the storm, but thought he would go on. Not long after he would gladly have turned back, but could not, as the sea was running too high. The coupling broke on Saginaw Bay, and caused considerable delay in reaching here.—*Free Press.*

The propeller Isaac May and schooners Seavern, Muskoka, and Waubaushine, all Canadian boats, arrived yesterday with cargoes of coal. These boats loaded last fall at Buffalo and their cargoes were consigned to parties at Sarnia who for some reason refused to receive them. The shipper then ordered the vessels to this port, but as their clearance sheets had been made out for Sarnia it was necessary to obtain authority from the Government before they could be transferred.

An almost frantic woman is around the docks at all hours of the day and night, making inquiries as to whether or not the schooner S. G. Andrews has been heard from. The Andrews left here about ten days ago for Green Bay and and will not be due until today or tomorrow, and in the event of having to wait for a cargo she might not arrive before the last of the week. The woman's husband is a cook on the boat, and she fears that he is lost. All attempts to allay her fears are useless, and she is nearly crazy with grief.

Rates are still pretty much as at the last quotations. Coal promises to be a more profitable cargo, and quantities of it will probably come in the next few weeks. Lumber is rather dull at present, and the standing rate, $1.15 to Lake Ontario ports, is not likely to be improved upon for some time. In grain there is likely to be a reaction in the course of a few days, and no surprise would be felt if the rates had a pretty rapid climb. Propellers are wanted for the Montreal trade, and charters of malt are open for several of them to cross the lake.—*Toronto Mail.*

Lake Michigan—The Schooner Morey Wrecked on a Rock—Further Details of the Metropolis Collision—The Lillie E. in a Bad Condition—Other Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—The schooner A. G. Morey, lumber-laden from St. Ignace for Chicago, struck on a rock off Bailey's Harbor last night. She is on the rocks full of water and in danger of going to pieces. Her master has telegraphed to Sturgeon Bay for a tug. The Morey was built at Chicago in 1861, rebuilt in 1874, and again repaired in 1878. She rated B1, and had a registered tonnage of 302. She is valued at $8,000.

The tug Hagerman had her pilot-house considerably damaged today by being run into by the Scow J. M. Hill, which she had in tow.

The wrecking-tug Leviathan left last night for Escanaba to tow the schooner Metropolis, cut down in a collision last night with the steam-barge Monahansett, and now full of water at that port, to Grand Haven or Milwaukee. If the dry-dock at this port can be procured she will be towed here first, docked with her cargo, and repaired, but if not will be taken to Grand Haven, her cargo discharged, and afterwards docked. Capt. Smith, of Chicago, the wrecking master for the Mechanics & Traders', arrived and left with the tug. The Metropolis is insured for $4,000 in the Boston Marine and $2,500 in the Mechanics & Traders'.

An examination was made by a diver of the schooner Lillie E. on the beach at this port, and she was found to be in bad condition, her planks being started and the oakum out of her seams. She was patched up, and an attempt made to pump her out, but the pumps would not lower the water any. The tug Crowell is now dredging around her. The wrecking tug Leviathan will not go to her again.

The steam-barge Raleigh and consort Lucerne, with coal, arrived from below today.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—The late storm has carried away about fifty feet of the north pier at the harbor and damaged the remainder. The local Harbor Board here will take immediate steps to notify the Government officials.

Canadian Ports—The Miami Belle Runs Ashore During the Prevalence of a Heavy Fog—Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—During a heavy fog on Lake Erie this morning the schooner Miami Belle of Toledo, bound from Toledo to Oswego and laden with corn, went ashore on Gull Island, about fifteen miles up the lake from here. The tugs Howe, Neelon, and Hector have gone from here to her assistance. The vessel is about a foot and a half out forward, and will probably have to lighter or jettison a portion of her cargo. She is 268 tons burden, and has a capacity of about 16,000 bushels.

A later report says the vessel is full of water, and the tugs that went to her assistance from here were unable to do anything until a steam pump is got to her. The Miami Belle was built at Toledo in 1856, and thoroughly rebuilt in 1871. She was also repaired in 1878, and ranked B 1. She was owned at Toledo by H. D. Walbridge, and was valued at $7,000.

Arrived down today for the canal—Schooners Arctic, Albatross, and propeller Alma Munro.

Lake Huron—The Germania Ashore—Passed Port Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Germania, which passed here yesterday bound up, grounded on the American side of the river, near Wind-Mill Point. Several large steamships have struck near Gross Point since Westcott's lightship has been removed. The light-ship will be replaced Monday.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Inter-Ocean, 12 m.; Atlantic, 8 p. m.; Bay City and barges, 10:25 a. m.; Belle P. Cross and barges, 10:55 a. m.; Otoeg and consort, 11 a. m.; Manistique, 8:20 a. m.; R. J. Hackett and consort, 10 p. m.; Germania and barges, 8:15 a. m.; Chicago, 4:15 p. m.; Conestoga with Schuykill, 4:45 p. m.; Glasgow and barges, 4:45 p. m.; New York, 6:30 p. m.

Down—Propeller Republican and consort, 12:10 a. m.; John Pridgeon with R. B. Hayes and consort, 5 a. m.; Osceola, 6 a. m.; Cormorant and consort, 10:20 a. m.; Ontario, 11 a. m.; Portage, 2 p. m.; Toledo, 2:15 p. m.; Salina and barges, 2:10 p. m.; Cleveland, 2:15 p. m.; India, 4:10 p. m.; Henry Howard and barges, 4:30 p. m.; Saginaw Valley, 6:45 p. m.; schooners George H. Warrington, Stampede, R. Doud, 5:15 p. m.; Erastus Corning, Nellie Redington, Pathfinder, 10:20 a. m.; F. J. King, A. Boody, 7:10 p. m.

Arrived—Two Fannies, 7:10 p. m.

Passed up—Propeller D. F. Rose and barges, 11:20 p. m.

Down—Propeller Yosemite and barges, 10:10 p. m.; Iron Duke and consort, 11 p. m.

Wind south, gentle. Weather fine.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Departures—Tug Coe with schooner J. H. Mead; propeller Messenger, steamer Keweenaw. Southwest wind tonight, moderate. Cloudy and cold.

Capt. Young's Funeral.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—[Special.]—Funeral services were held over Capt. William Young Jr., at Vermilion yesterday, and his remains were brought here and placed in a vault.

Freights were quiet, and in the absence of charters rates are unchanged. Cleared—Schooners Quayle, Tilden, ore, Escanaba; propellers New York, Chicago, merchandise; Sheriffs coal, Chicago.

Lake Superior—Movement of Vessels.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooner Genoa. Passed up—Propellers Winslow, St. Paul, Peerless. Passed down—Propeller Arctic.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Q. M. Forrest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Nahant, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Isaac May, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, coal.
Prop A. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing barge No. 1, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Natt Stickley, Cheboygan, lumber.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop R. G. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, towing barge Kellogg, lumber.
Prop Clarion, Erie, sundries.
Prop T. H. Snook, White Bay lumber.
Prop Nellie Forrest, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop S. C. Hall, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Pewaukee, Clinton Bay, wood.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. B. Prince, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Seavern, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Muskoka, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Waubaushene, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Duncan City, Ford River, cedar posts.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Dan Hayes, Onekama, wood.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Whitefish Bay, lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, Racine, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lucinda, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Summer Island, cedar posts.
Schr White Oak, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowray, Green Bay, lumber.
Prop A. R. Colborne, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, 33,315 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 33,000 bu corn.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, 17,337 bu corn.
Schr Ida Keith, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, light.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, mdse.
Prop Conemaugh, Erie, 53,000 bu corn, 1,500 brls flour, mdse.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Dearth of Preachers.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From a statement made by the Rev. Herrick Johnson at the Presbyterian General Assembly last week it appears that the church of that denomination is running short of preachers, 500 pulpits being vacant, and several of the religious weeklies are groaning over what seems to them a dismal and lamentable deficiency in the pulpit proprietary. As an offset to this, the Sunday censuses, which have been taken recently, show that there is also a serious deficiency in the pews. In Cincinnati 15,000 people go to church on Sunday, but 150,000 go off to the country and to shows or remain at home. In New York, the *Tribune* of that city finds that 75,000 people seek rustic seclusion, 90,000 go to Coney Island, 95,000 spend Sunday in Central Park, the concert saloons, which are open, take about 12,000, and several thousands of others go to beaches and rural resorts.

All this goes to show that the relations of pulpit and pew are not harmonious, and that somehow there is not that drawing power in the pulpit there ought to be.

We do not know how it stands with other denominations, but hitherto there has been no complaint of empty pulpits. The supply, on the contrary, has exceeded the demand. The present famine, if Dr. Johnson's statements are correct, is confined to the Presbyterian denomination, which has been considered as very healthy and flourishing. Possibly other denominations are troubled the same way. If so, they don't say anything about it. It is difficult to account for the Presbyterian deficiencies, but I may venture to marvel at the extraordinary statement and to wonder why it is so. That denomination has very strong churches does a great work for charity, and has some of the finest seminaries in the country. No church is better equipped with the machinery of turning out preachers, and candidates for the pulpit are usually as plentiful as the leaves in Vallombrosa. Can it be that Presbyterianism is not preached with its old-time fervor, or that it is catching the spirit of the time, and that its representatives are no longer content to preach in the poor churches—for it is among these that the famine prevails—but are yearning for the pulpits of the rich churches and the fat salaries? Or has Presbyterianism developed in these latter days into something too difficult for the young ministerial mind to assimilate and teach to others?

It is clear that the number of people who do not go to church is continually on the increase in large cities, with the exception of Chicago, which is notoriously a church-going city. And why? Because it has smart ministers. They make their churches interesting. Those who do not care to attend the regular churches can go and hear the heretic preach. The reason why so many people in other cities fail to attend church must be due to their conviction that other places are more agreeable. What is needed to attract people to church is good preaching, good singing, and something like social recognition. It is not a pleasant prospect that the laity should fall off and the ministers too. How would it do to return to the old-fashioned plan of exhortation, and fill the pulpits with Master Holdenoughs? The exhorters, Moody, Spurgeon, and Talmage, have no difficulty in filling their tabernacles. As the Presbyterian Church in old days used to be famous for its power in this direction, the experiment might relieve the famine.

CHURCHMAN.

Damrosch vs. Thomas.

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The musical critic of THE TRIBUNE, in reviewing the Damrosch concert, says: "The only criticism to be made is a tendency to drag, which was noticeable in nearly all the orchestral numbers, and is attributable to a superabundance of sentiment on the part of the leader. It is impossible to avoid noting that this peculiarity marks the chief difference between Dr. Damrosch and his rival, Mr. Thomas." THE TRIBUNE critic is probably not aware that some of the most intelligent, reliable, and candid criticisms of Mr. Thomas are to the effect that he plays almost everything too fast. Great as Mr. Thomas is acknowledged to be as a leader, there can be little doubt that he often sacrifices meaning to technique and brilliancy. This is especially noticeable in his Beethoven playing, the Allegretto from the eighth Symphony being cited as one instance. Wagner himself declared that it is the tendency of the age to play too fast; and alluded to the Beethoven Allegros and Allegrettos, which are universally rushed through so rapidly that the ear cannot catch the beautiful harmonies and melodies before they have passed; that leaders are usually more desirous to display technique than to give the true musical meaning of an Allegro or Presto. And one cannot but recall Wagner's own thought when listening to Mr. Thomas' interpretation of the Tannhaüser Overture. To those who have been accustomed to hearing it played slower, it is robbed of much of its grandeur under Mr. Thomas' baton, and it is not improbable that THE TRIBUNE critic may have mistaken a truer, deeper, and broader interpretation given by Mr. Damrosch for "drag" and lack of spirit.

Z. S. A.

LARGE LAND PURCHASE IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 26.—An 1,800,000-acre purchase of land in the Pan-Handle of Texas by an English syndicate is reported. The price is $3,000,000. The tract will be fenced. It borders for 200 miles on the Indian Territory.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivaled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

ARBITRATION.

A Paper Read Before the Trades Assembly on the Means of Avoiding Strikes.

A. C. Cameron Advocates Arbitration as the Most Satisfactory Solution of the Problem.

The Trades Assembly held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at their hall, corner of Clark and Michigan streets. President Rogers occupied the chair, and there were about thirty delegates present.

The special committee on the subject reported that the tool-shed on the Lake-Front would have to be removed today.

On motion, it was decided to sell the building to Barnum, as Mayor Harrison had recommended, since it is the first labor-building ever erected in the United States.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

President Rogers made a report about the unsuccessful effort to adjust the trouble between the bricklayers and master masons. The two agreed upon all points except the working of union and non-union men on the same job, the latter, it was claimed, being mostly foreigners and inferior tradesmen and not entitled to as much pay as union men.

Mr. Foley reported that Goss & Phillips had been convicted of overworking children, and that the Health Department was doing everything in its power to enforce the ordinance. With the coöperation of the labor organizations it could be enforced rigidly.

The Committee on Picnic reported that no grounds had been secured. It was decided to hold the picnic the 22d of July at Willow Springs.

ARBITRATION.

Mr. A. C. Cameron read the following paper on arbitration:

The growing importance of the labor movement as the issue of the future, upon the successful solution of which depends not only the welfare but the perpetuity of the Republic, invests every rational proposition, however crude, to secure this end with a more than ordinary interest, and as worthy at least of a passing consideration. The ever-increasing exactions of capital, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, and those few the drones in the hive of industry, with the gradual but inevitable pauperization of the masses, have aroused a spirit of discontent, inquiry, and determination which forebodes an impending conflict. This conflict, unless averted, will in all probability decide the status of the American worker for centuries to come. No longer a paragraphic sneer or pooh-pooh stifles discussion or silences the demands of honest labor. Workingmen argue from premises to conclusion, and insist and justly so, that there must be something radically wrong in a social system which produces or tolerates such results, or else our republican form of government is and must of necessity prove a failure; and if these conditions exist in a country so sparsely settled in the aggregate, and which has so recently celebrated its centennial, what may be expected as competition increases, corporations are multiplied, wealth consolidated, and our population approximates in density that of European or Asiatic countries? Now the pertinent question arises, is this growing discontent, this muttering of rebellion, this chronic state of strike to continue until labor crushed beyond endurance and goaded to desperation, rises against its oppressors and buries them in a common ruin, or shall the sober, second thought of the American people rise equal to the emergency, substitute justice for tyranny and reason for passion, and so pave the way for future and more advanced action?

Among the projects put forth for ameliorating the condition of the laborer the adoption of the principles of arbitration as a preventive for strikes and "lockouts" occupies a prominent position. Before referring to its advantages, practicability, or the difficulties with which its adoption is surrounded, it may not be out of place to refer to the charges so frequently made that trades unions—the creatures of necessity, and which will remain so as long as our wages system exists—are the nursery of strikes. With few exceptions every preventive and safeguard that experience can suggest has been thrown around the actions of our National unions in relation thereto, and in many organizations no strike is legalized until the merits of the controversy have been presented to, discussed, and sanctioned by a majority of the local branches. At the first session of the National Labor Congress, held in Baltimore in 1866, composed of the representative trades unionists of the United States, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and incorporated in its platform:

Resolved, That we deprecate strikes, except as a dernier resort, and until all honorable means to avoid them have been exhausted.

This proposition was afterwards ratified by the National Labor Conventions subsequently held in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Rochester, and Indianapolis, and attended by the Presidents of the Bricklayers', Carpenters' and Joiners', Coachmakers', Cigarmakers', Coopers', Heaters' and Rollers', Machinists' and Blacksmiths', Miners', Molders', Plasterers', Puddlers', Ship Carpenters' and Calkers', St. Crispins', Tailors', and Typographical National and International Unions, while the Committee on Arbitration favored the adoption of that measure whenever and wherever the employers were willing to submit the question in dispute to a disinterested tribunal.

Before referring, however, to the question of arbitration, its advantages, and the most feasible means by which it can be practically tested, and without desiring to invest them with an undue importance, it will be found that in addition to the disadvantages under which the industrial classes as a rule labor, such as a lack of educational advantages and business knowledge possessed by their employers, and their consequent inability to present their view of the merits of the controversy with the same plausibility and the too often willful misrepresentations by a subsidized venal press, there are other difficulties seemingly peculiar to our own country to which I shall briefly refer.

In Great Britain, for example, which may appropriately be styled the home of trades unions, they have a population not heterogeneous like ours. The national characteristics and prejudices of the American, German, Irish, Scandinavian, Bohemian, English, Scotch, French, or Italian, each viewing the labor question through different spectacles, create a friction and diversity of sentiment which it is well nigh impossible to unify, and can only be utilized by systematic organization.

Again, in the Old World, many of its ablest minds have devoted the best years of their lives to a study of the labor question, and given to the world the results of their deliberations, while even her foremost statesmen deem it an honor to preside over a labor gathering or address a mechanics' institute. In our own country this indispensable element is lacking. Most of our millionaires are engaged in active business, or else the silent partners in some railroad, mining, manufacturing, or mercantile pursuit, while writers, with few insignificant exceptions, have deemed the solution of the labor problem as beneath their notice or beyond their comprehension. In the English Parliament the cause of labor has been championed by her McDonalds and Burts, while, to our eternal shame be it stated, in a country where manhood suffrage prevails, where railroad and banking corporations, syndicates, and manufacturing interests are represented by the best talent in the land, labor, the producer of all wealth, cannot boast of a single representative, and yet we are told that the labor movement is a movement in favor of class legislation instead of a protest against its continuance. Again, the case of the workmen is too often prejudged by the unfounded claim that trades-unions demand the same pay for all classes of workmen irrespective of their qualifications, while the fact is they do not establish a maximum but a minimum rate of wages. They prohibit a member from accepting less than a stipulated remuneration, but in no case do they prohibit a superior workman from receiving as much above the minimum as he or his employer may deem his services worth. It may be conceded, however, that during seasons of strike workmen who under ordinary circumstances would be excluded from trades-unions are admitted to membership; but employers should remember that self-preservation is Nature's first law, and that in the past they themselves have used this very element as an important factor in compelling a reduction or preventing an increase of wages, and consequently have no just cause of complaint if they are occasionally hoisted with their own petard.

Another point, and the last to which I shall refer, is the fact that for reasons best known to itself the pulpit has seen fit to use its influence to antagonize the demands of the laboring classes. A few years ago, when the eight-hour system was made a prominent issue, the churches of Chicago rang with denunciation of those whom they were pleased to style the demagogs who urged its adoption, while one divine fortified his opposition to the movement by the text, "The poor ye have always with you," and broadly intimated that those who sought to lessen the gulf between the rich and the poor were working directly against the decrees of Divine Providence.

But while these difficulties exist, and it would be useless to ignore them, we insist they are not insurmountable. Let us keep in view the fact that the advantages to be derived from its adoption, and the want and suffering it would save to those whose pathway through life is rough at best, would be more than counterbalanced by an occasional disappointment. The failure in the past has been to put the resolutions referred to into practical effect. Something more than mere pronunciamentos are required to mold public opinion. Spasmodic, isolated action seldom accomplishes any permanent result. It is the constant dripping that wears away the stone. Consistent and persistent action is demanded if the trades organizations believe in the wisdom of arbitration. Their members must take the initiative in forcing its adoption and engaging public sentiment in its support. Instead of damning public opinion it must be cultivated and its great moral leverage secured. While, as stated, strikes are urged only as a last resort, this demand must be crystallized and emphasized, not in exceptional cases, but as the guide of all our actions.

Now, let us briefly see what arbitration is, what it seeks to accomplish, and the best means to secure its adoption. Arbitration is the adjudication by private persons appointed to decide a matter or matters in controversy, or a reference made to them for that purpose by agreement of the disputants. The proceeding generally is called a submission to arbitration or reference; the parties appointed to decide are termed arbitrators or referees; and their adjudication is called an award. The arbitrator, when only one is selected, ought to be a person who stands perfectly indifferent and disinterested between the disputants. In fact, this is an indispensable qualification. When the arbitrators are appointed, each selected by the contestants, the submission generally provides that in case of a difference in opinion the matter referred to shall be decided by a third person—called an umpire—who is generally appointed under a power to that effect by the arbitrators themselves, so that whether composed of one, three, or five individuals the deciding vote is vested in the umpire. Hence, the importance of securing an honest, unbiased judge. On this the value of the decision hinges. The appointment of a dishonest, interested, or biased umpire thwarts the very purpose for which arbitration has been selected to secure an important award. A spirit of compromise and a declared determination on both sides to faithfully abide by the decision rendered is absolutely indispensable, and unless this guarantee is lived up to all efforts to effect a compromise must prove abortive.

Arbitration has been successfully employed in settling national disputes—why should it not prove equally efficacious as between employer and employé? Strikes are growing more and more protracted, and as our population increases these differences will become more alarming, unless a preventive is employed. Again, no trade can be said to be independent of another. A stoppage of one eventually reacts on all. A strike, for example, among stonecutters necessitates the idleness of bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, and all craftsmen whose labor is necessary to complete the structure, irrespective of the loss sustained by the smaller tradesmen who are generally dependent on the patronage of the industrial classes.

But the last, though by no means the least, important reason to which I shall refer is that this country is labor's last vantage spot, as it is here the grand contest between capital and labor must be fought and won, and that it is the duty of every citizen, so far as in his power lies, to see that right, not might, is the conqueror, and that reason instead of brute force shall be the agency employed.

To secure the adoption of arbitration two plans have been suggested: First, its voluntary adoption by employers and employés; second, by legislative action in the several States. For reasons to which we shall briefly advert, we prefer the former method, as it is the simplest and most feasible. The first step, however, is to secure the attention of those most deeply interested and to devise a program which shall meet the approbation of a majority of our trades. To secure this let the National Labor Congress at its coming session announce that the question of arbitration will take precedence of all others. Its principles should be incorporated in the constitutions of our International and National Unions, making it obligatory on the local bodies to test its efficacy before resorting to a strike. Let them set apart certain occasions for its consideration, and the result will be that ample time will be afforded for discussion pro and con. A circular should be issued to the various associations of employers asking their coöperation, and there is every reason to believe that when our organizations take hold of this matter in earnest they will be met half-way. Nor should a few rebuffs or failures disconcert. Neither should it be abandoned because all the awards do not come up to their standard; as before stated, a spirit of compromise is essential. Great Britain no doubt felt chagrined at the result of the Geneva award and the loss of the Island of San Juan, while America has growled like a bear with a scalded head over the Halifax Fishery award, but what rational man doubts that these decisions have established a precedent certain to be followed in the future, which will save millions of treasure and thousands of lives, and redound to the mutual interests of the countries accepting them?

The plan of securing arbitration through legislative enactment has also been earnestly advocated. As this can only be effected, however, by the action of the several State Legislatures—the National Congress having no jurisdiction in the premises—many of whom are owned body and soul by corporate monopolies, relief from this source in my humble opinion is far from encouraging, and so long as workingmen intrust their interests in National, State, and municipal affairs to the keeping of political adventurers, who, if they had their deserts, would be inmates of a bridewell or studying geology in a penitentiary, instead of by reputable citizens selected from their own ranks and acquainted with their needs, they have no just cause of complaint. The "betrayal" of their interests, of which we hear so much, is committed by themselves when they deliberately sell their birthright.

The great curse of the labor movement in the past has been that workingmen have depended too much on the opinions of others, and too little on their own. They have followed when they should have led. When the Eight-Hour bill was presented it was emasculated beyond recognition, and when passed was not worth the paper on which it was written. The stonecutters, the only craft in this city which has secured its adoption, obtained it not by law, but in spite of it, because they had the pluck to demand and the backbone to enforce its recognition, and other trades can take a lesson from their example.

OPINIONS.

Mr. Powers was in favor of arbitration, and the sooner the labor organizations were of the same opinion the better it would be for them. None except first-class men should be taken into the unions.

Mr. Foley stated that the difficulty of the cigarmakers of Chicago with their employers had been settled by arbitration, and the schedule agreed on by both sides was the most satisfactory one ever in force here.

The assembly adjourned for two weeks.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Liquor-Dealers Levying Assessments from Grocers, Cigar-Dealers, and Merchants Generally.

JOLIET, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The recent successes of the high-license bill has stimulated the liquor-dealers to desperate exertions. A recent development shows the extremity to which they are forced, and proves that there are no means too dishonorable or contemptible for them to employ to carry their point. It also demonstrates the fact that there is no treachery too villainous for them, no species of blackmail, bribery, and robbery to which they will not stoop to further their iniquitous schemes. Not content with assessing the members of their own ungodly association and the debauchers and wreckers of humanity, the saloonkeepers, brewers, distillers, and wholesale liquor-dealers, they have undertaken to blackmail wholesale grocers, cigar-dealers, and manufacturers who have a trade with saloonkeepers and groceries with saloons attached to swell their fund, with which it is intended to corrupt legislation and defeat the wholesome high-license measure about to become a law. It is well known that the principal trade of wholesale grocers and cigar and tobacco dealers and manufacturers is with saloonkeepers, and it is proposed to "boycott" them unless they contribute liberally to the fund designed to defeat the High-License bill. It is a sad commentary on mercantile integrity as well as a startling proof of the power wielded over them by the whisky interests through these trade relations to state that this blackmailing scheme has not only been proposed but has been perpetrated and actually submitted to with suppressed indignation. So fearful are these merchants of losing the trade of the saloon interests that they quietly pay their assessments and do not dare breathe a word that would have a suspicion of opposition to it.

A prominent wholesale grocer said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today, in a very confidential tone, and at the same time utterly ignorant of the fact that he was conversing with a representative of the press: "Why, sir, you have no idea of the extent and magnitude of this liquor-dealers' organization. It is one of the best and most thoroughly organized institutions in the country, and their resources are unlimited; their influence overshadows the general commercial world, and they use it for all it is worth. Now," said he in a very low tone, "to give you an idea—but you must never breathe a word that I told you anything in regard to it—here is a circular I received recently from the Liquor-Dealers' Association's Secretary. I'll just read it." As near as can be remembered it read:

"DEAR SIR: The Liquor-Dealers' Association, at a recent meeting resolved to asses, besides themselves, all wholesale dealers in groceries and cigars, cigar manufacturers, etc., who in any way derive patronage from the liquor interest. *Your assessment is $25. Remit draft by return mail.* ——— ———, Secretary."

Folding up the document and replacing it in his pocket, the merchant continued:

"Now, remember, this is a profound secret?"

"Certainly," mentally adding, "for the present."

"There is not one in a hundred," said he, "that didn't pay that demand. Our best cigar-trade is with the saloons. They knew they had a good lever to work, and they are working it for all it's worth. Money is pouring into Springfield by the carload every day, and has been all winter, but not so heavy as now."

"Did you pay your assessment?"

"I replied to the circular."

"You still hold your saloon patronage?"

"Yes; but don't know how long we shall."

It is quite evident that this merchant is not the one of a hundred who failed to pay his assessment, yet he is a high-license man and one of our leading business-men and church-members.

There are several cigar manufacturers here. In conversation with one of them he was asked:

"Have you received any circulars from the Liquor-Dealers' Association assessing you a certain amount to aid in defeating high license?"

"Yes."

"Did you submit to be blackmailed?"

"Nobody can blackmail me. I do not say that I have not paid them money, or that I wouldn't again if asked; but I wouldn't be forced to pay it."

"Why would you pay it?"

"As a matter of policy. There's where three-fourths of my patronage comes from."

"Are you a high-license man?"

"Yes, sir; and voted the high-license ticket last month."

"You vote for a principle at the polls, and then turn round and contribute money to corrupt the Legislature and defeat it."

"Not that—but to hold my business."

"Which is simply a tweedledee-tweedledum difference."

Thus it is seen that the liquor-dealers, big and little, are not only a well-organized, well-armed, unscrupulous enemy, with almost infinite resources for funds to use in fighting law, order, and reform, but they actually use and extort men and means from the friends of reform to employ as weapons in carrying on their warfare against decency and good government. Invading our stores and factories is not enough to suit their purposes; even our churches are raided and their members forced and intimidated to pay tribute to the damnable cause. But what shall we say of a people voting and professing reform principles who will thus allow to be laid upon them a contribution to support so damning a cause? Were the virtuous Cicero living now would he again repeat: "O, the times! Alas, the public morals! The Senate sees it and the Consul knows it."

Not only are our business-men contributing money to defeat a just law and show their subserviency to the influence of whisky, but our law-officers, from the highest to the lowest, have not the temerity to raise their voice against so powerful an ally. Mr. Morrison, who desires to be Governor, courts its favor by going over more than half way to offer an amendment making license on beer $150. Other politicians and officers have not the courage nor principle to array themselves against it for fear when they come before the people again for office whisky will say, "You are spotted; you must be knifed."

The business-men will not come out and fight it for fear it will injure their business, but will quietly give it hush-money to placate it. The priest will not denounce it from the altar, because it contributes from its unholy stealings to help build churches and support them. Truly whisky is King, and reigns the most dreaded and absolute monarch of the age.

But if the Legislature fails to regard the will of the majority, as emphatically expressed by three-fourths of the cities in the late municipal elections, in favor of high license, and refuses to pass the High-License law, then in a very short time the people of this State will have an opportunity to vote for prohibition. King Alcohol is getting too despotic.

Another Case Growing Out of the Scott Liquor Law Brought in the Ohio Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—[Special.]—A case growing out of the Scott Liquor-Tax law, wherein Samuel Bonner is plaintiff and Levi S. Bander, Auditor of Cuyahoga County, and others, are defendants, was brought from the District Court of that county on a writ of error, and filed in the Supreme Court today. The Supreme Court will be asked to decide the following questions:

First—Is the act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio entitled "An act for providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors," passed April 17, 1883, constitutional?

Second—Is Sec. 2 of said act constitutional?

Third—Does said act, or any section thereof, impair the obligations of existing contracts?

Fourth—Is said act, in effect, a license to traffic in intoxicating liquors?

This and the other case in the Supreme Court will cover all the objections of the saloonkeepers and brewers of the State.

Closing Milwaukee Saloons at Midnight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—[Special.]—The paper circulated through this city to obtain the signatures of those who approve Mayor Stowell's midnight-closing order now contain over 15,000 names. The richest and most influential men in the city, without reference to party, have signed the document. The stand taken by the Mayor against slugging-matches is also highly approved by the better class of citizens. An exhibition at which Paddy Ryan and several noted bruisers from Chicago were announced to appear was advertised for tonight, but the Mayor has refused a license.

Need of High License in St. Louis.

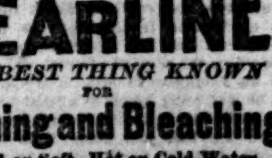
[St. Louis *Republican* (Dem.)]—There are about 1,800 licensed saloons in St. Louis, and the fees they pay to the City Treasury only amount to $213,184. The water-license fees paid into the City Treasury amount to $719,600. Water licenses, therefore, pay more than three times as much as liquor licenses, and yet the retail traffic is a most extensive business and one in which the largest profits are made. It is true the business is much "cut up" by excessive competition, and all retail dealers do not make large amounts of money. But this only proves that there are too many persons engaged in it, and that the number ought to be reduced. These saloons that enjoy a large run of custom do make large profits—larger, perhaps, than any other business in the city in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the risk incurred—for the retail liquor traffic is a cash business in which there are few losses through bad credits.

It is a little strange that the attention of our municipal authorities has not been earnestly directed to this source for the additional revenue which they are continually telling us the city requires. We need more money for the police, more money for street improvements, more money for a general system of street-watering, and more money for an extension of the water-works; but we cannot get it because the tax for revenue purposes is rigidly limited to 1 per cent on the valuation. The only way the revenue can be even slightly increased is by exaggerating the taxable valuation of property, and this most injudicious practice has been pursued till it threatens to become insupportable. For high property valuations mean high rents and high cost of living, and so the effects come home in hardships to the very class of citizens who are least able to bear them—mechanics, clerks, teamsters, teachers, porters, bookkeepers, salesmen—in short, the whole category of salaried and wage-paid persons, in whose hands the actual work of this great city's business is placed. The proposition has been repeatedly urged of asking the Legislature to submit an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the City of St. Louis to increase its municipal tax rate. But this is a measure of doubtful wisdom. It simply means higher taxes on property with the inevitable accompaniment of increased rents and increased cost of living. The general tax on property in St. Louis—$1 for municipal purposes, 75 cents for interest on the debt, and 40 to 50 cents for schools, making a total of $2.25, and that on an excessive valuation—is as high as it can be safely made; and an increase of it will not only be oppressive to the mass of our citizens, but will place our city at a serious disadvantage in the rivalry with other cities for the trade of the West. The instructive experience of Nebraska and of fifty cities and towns in Missouri and Illinois conclusively proves that a very simple but strict license system governing the retail traffic in liquor can be made to yield one-fourth to one-third the whole revenue that a municipal community needs—and this fact may be commended to the thoughtful consideration of our municipal authorities.

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Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
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SENOR JOSE ROSARIO BRINDIS, The Celebrated Cuban Musician.
COMICAL HICKETTS, The Famous Grotesque Singing Clown.
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SIG. LOGRENIA, The Extraordinary Magician.
THE MURRAY DWARF TRIPLETS.
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TWO MARVELOUS MAGICIANS
ON THE STAGE AT ONE TIME!
IN FRIENDLY SIMULTANEOUS RIVALRY.
30—OTHER ATTRACTIONS.—30.
DOORS OPEN FROM 1 TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION TO ALL.................ONLY 10 CENTS
CATS WANTED!
FIVE HUNDRED CATS OF ALL SIZES, COLOR, KIND, AND SPECIES TO ENTER THE GREAT PRIZE CAT CONTEST THAT COMMENCES ON SUNDAY NEXT AT THE DIME MUSEUM, 150 AND 152 W. MADISON-ST. FREE ENTRY AND LIBERAL PRIZES. ENTRY BOOK NOW OPEN. APPLY TO C. A. BRADENBURGH, MANAGER'S OFFICE, EVERY DAY FROM 10 TO 12 O'CLOCK A. M.

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Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.............Proprietor and Manager
This Theatre is now brilliantly illuminated throughout with the Edison Incandescent Light.
Commencing MONDAY, MAY 28, for the first time in English, in Chicago, Strauss' Beautiful Opera,
"THE MERRY WAR!"
Will be presented with full strength of
The McCaull Opera Comique Co.
THE CAST:
Marquis of Sebastiani..........Sig. Perugini
Balthazar, a Tulip Grower..........Mr. Francis Wilson
Captain Gini.......... Officers in the Genoese Army. ....Mr. Harry Standish
Captain Ricardo..........Mr. Jay Taylor
Lieut. Spinzi..........Mr. Geo. A. Schiller
Lieut. Franchetti..........Mr. C. F. Fay
Lieut. Biffi..........Miss Minnie Dollme
Col. Von Scheglen..........Mr. Ben Bliss
Elsa, Wife of Balthazar..........Miss Mathilde Cottrelly
Violetta..........Miss Lily Post
Artemesia..........Miss Agnes Ferring
Theresa..........Miss Rosa Bande
Louise..........Miss Virginia Fairfax
AND
Gen. Umberto Spinola..........Mr. Wm. T. Carleton
The "ROMANZA" in Second Act, sung by MR. CARLETON, was specially composed for him for this production.
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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........................Manager.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK!
The Greatest Melodramatic Success of the Season,
MONTE CRISTO!
Presented by the full strength of
Booth's Theatre Co.
Including in his original part of EDMUND DANTES
Mr. JAMES O'NEILL,
The MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL New York Scenery

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The CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR OPERA COMPANY in Gilbert & Sullivan's latest comic opera,
IOLANTHE.
Elaborate new scenery and costumes. Increased orchestra under the direction of Prof. A. Liesegang. The Lyon & Healy Band will head the procession of peers.
Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, also Wednesday Matinee, the Eminent Tragedienne
ROSE EYTINGE,
as ROSE MICHEL, assisted by CYRIL SEARLE and a full Dramatic Company. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Evenings, also Saturday Matinee,
FELICIA.
Monday, June 4, AUGUSTIN DALY'S Complete Company in 7—20—8.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
This week only of
KELLY AND RYAN'S SPECIALTY STARS
AND
MCCARTHY, MONROE, AND KEARNEY'S MULDOON PICNIC COMPANY.
Prices—Evenings and Sunday matinee, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Tuesday and Friday matinees, 15, 25, and 35c.

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Halsted, near Madison-st., West Side.
JULIA A. HUNT,
Supported by Wm. Lloyd and an A1 company in
FLORINEL!
Curtain rises this week—Night 8:20, concluding at 10:45; Matinees at 2 sharp.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, MAY 28—ONE WEEK.
Ida Siddons' Female Mastodons. 25 Swinging Beauties in a Grand Minstrel Scene. Screaming Variety Bill. Mlle. Ortori's Ballet Troupe. The Burlesque of Cinderella Grand March of the Amazons, etc., etc. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.


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2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 4 TON, $60.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ½ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
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40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Rose Eytinge and troupe are at the Sherman.

Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Dr. T. C. Duncan has returned from a visit to the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Wikliffe Preston, of Lexington, Ky., are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Schuyler Crosby, Governor of Montana, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut. Alf M. Fuller and Capt. Charles A. Wikoff, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

R. M. Newport, Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, is at the Grand Pacific.

R. Root, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

R. E. Osborne, of Dundee, Scotland, and H. Hoefler, of Buena Vista, Cal., are at the Tremont.

The Hon. D. H. Moffatt Jr., of Denver, and Adolph Lucas, of London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, and Prof. G. J. Brush, of New Haven, Conn., are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. Hugh Maher, who is lying seriously ill at his home in Hyde Park, was reported by his physicians yesterday to have materially improved. He was resting comfortably last night, but was not out of danger.

The Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange, known as the Call Board, on Calhoun place, near Fifth avenue, has tendered the use of its hall to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Gospel meetings of that society, which have heretofore been held in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 o'clock p. m. daily, will be held hereafter in the Call Board room at 4 o'clock p. m.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society will be held in Decatur, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday. Those who contemplate attending, and are obliged to pass through Chicago, can take advantage of the reduction in fare given by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, from Chicago to Decatur and return, at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

Mr. Patrick Carraher, whose home is near the corner of Ewing and Halsted streets, complained to Officer Toole, of the Twelfth Street Station, last night that his son John Carraher, had stolen an overcoat from his paternal ancestor and sold it to a negro. Toole hunted the young man up, but the latter asserted that there was not an officer on the force big enough to arrest him. He was clubbed into subjection, however, after engaging Toole in a desperate struggle, and finally locked up at the Twelfth Street Station on a charge of larceny and resisting an officer.

Senator James G. Fair, of Nevada, with his two sons, James G. Fair Jr. and Charles L. Fair, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Europe, where he will pass the summer, returning in time to take his seat in the Senate when Congress meets in December. The Senator seemed very grave, wearing a worried look, due probably to the domestic troubles in which he has been involved of late. He said the prospects for a fine crop in California were excellent. The wheat yield would be very large. In Nevada the mining interests were picking up, and ore would bring a better price than for some time past. Of politics he knew nothing, all being quiet in that line on the Slope. He left on the 3:30 train over the Michigan Central for New York.

Mrs. Martin O'Leary, of No. 317 West Polk street, who was prematurely delivered of a dead infant Thursday night, was removed Saturday evening to the County Hospital. She is reported by the physician under whose charge she was placed as doing well and likely to recover. Her husband, who on several occasions during the last week kicked and pounded her in a brutal manner, causing the death of their unborn offspring, is still at large. The West Twelfth street police and detectives did not succeed in discovering his whereabouts, although they were diligently searching for him. Yesterday he was seen by some citizens on Milwaukee avenue, and stated to them that the police couldn't take him, but that he should surrender himself today.

DONNELLY IS DEAD.

Edward Donnelly, the laundry-wagon driver who was brutally assaulted and then robbed in the barn of his employer in Victoria alley, died at the County Hospital about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The assault was committed three weeks ago Saturday night, since which time Donnelly had been lying unconscious at the County Hospital, the vitality he displayed being something remarkable, his skull having been fractured and his head and face being otherwise badly bruised. Once or twice while the unfortunate driver was under the care of the physicians he partly recovered consciousness, and from the sentences he then let fall, together with other circumstances, the police became convinced that three young colored men—"Speck" Reynolds, "Smoky" Riley, and John Robinson—were implicated in the murder. This suspected trio can now be found in the County Jail, having been held to the Criminal Court by Justice Hammer in $2,000 bail each. The bail will probably now be increased, although none of the prisoners can furnish even $2,000. Donnelly was 35 years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

SUNDAY IN THE PARKS.

THE SOUTH PARKS—FLOWER-PLANTING BEGINS TODAY—THE PESKY MOLES.

The balmy air and genial sunshine and other kindly conditions which made yesterday a genuine spring day had the effect of crowding the parks with people. The boulevard leading to the South Park presented a lively sight during the afternoon. The throng of carriages was so great as to assume the appearance of a procession. They passed down the Grand boulevard, circled through the park and returned by the Drexel in a continuous stream lasting from 2 o'clock until 6. The park is beginning to wear its vernal dress. Every tree is advanced in foliage, the grass is healthy and well grown. Tomorrow, four days later than any previous year, the work of setting out flowers will be commenced. Between 140,000 and 150,000 shrubs and flowering plants will be planted. They comprise alternanthera coleus, acharaynthus, and echeveria, which are succulents of diminutive growth and brilliantly-colored leaves, and which are used in the borders of the various beds. Of flowers proper, 10,000 geraniums alone, 10,000 sweet alyssum, and a long list of others, comprising othona, dahlias, genuis, balsam, phylox, fuchsias, canas, etc., will be bedded. All of these flowers are of vivid colors, and necessarily are of hardy constitution, the versatile Chicago climate being particularly severe upon outdoor plants. Roses for this reason will not be planted in large numbers. It is found, besides, that roses, and indeed the higher class of flowers, in addition to their inability to withstand this climate, constitute in their beauty and fragrance too strong a temptation to pilfering hands. Two or three years ago, when a bed of tuberoses was planted, it was found necessary to guard it day and night. The display upon the Drexel boulevard has also provoked the enthusiastic praise of visitors. This year's floral show, judging from the designs, will exceed in beauty all previous displays. Mosaics, Turkish rugs, carpets, geometrical figures, and wheels will be laid upon the green sward in fresh and gorgeous colors. Familiar objects, the scales, anchors, crosses, animals, etc., will be counterfeited in flower-beds.

Among the novel designs is one of the Rocket, and first locomotive built, which is now on exhibition at the Railway Exposition. A large force of men will be employed at the work, and by next Sunday the South Parks will be dressed in their flowery garb for the brief summer of this Northern clime.

Ground-moles have made their appearance in very large numbers in the park. This little animal, about the size of a mouse, is, despite its diminutiveness, endowed with the power of doing great damage. It is a burrower, living entirely under ground. It search of its food, which consists of worms, it pushes its tunnels in every direction. The soft ridges in the graveled paths, which yield beneath the foot, mark the track of the moles' tunnel, and the sudden upheavals which occur in flower beds, often uprooting costly plants, are his work. Estimating by the cost of the labor necessary to repair his work, and the value of the plants ruined by him, the mole question is becoming serious, particularly as no means has as yet been found of clearing the park of the animals. "They seldom appear above ground, so they cannot be shot or poisoned," said Mr. Gantz, the head gardener, "but they must be got rid of somehow, if it costs a dollar for every mole killed. That's how large the difficulty has become. At their present rate of propogation and undisturbed security they will before long ravage the park."

THE DAY AT LINCOLN PARK.

Lincoln Park looked lovely yesterday in its fresh green garb, and thousands of people of all classes who have previously been deprived of a visit to this delightful resort this spring on account of the weather filled the walks, commons, pavilion, and lake shore from early in the morning until nightfall. The North Side cars were packed most of the day, for the first Sunday during the present year. A great many of the foliage plants have been set out and the north end of the park is decorated with tulips, geraniums, and other flowers in an artistic manner. The animals received much attention, and the various cages were constantly surrounded by crowds of people. Many visitors noticed the absence of one of the sea lions, which died some time ago, and remarked the evident loneliness of the one left to mourn its demise. The small excursion boats running between the park and Clark street bridge were well patronized. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as one of these was leaving the pier about abreast of Webster avenue very heavily laden, it ran on one of the bars formed by the action of the water during the recent storm, and it was some time before it could be released. No damage was done to the boat.

DECORATION-DAY.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE.

The Central Committee of the various Grand Army Posts and veteran organizations of the city and vicinity, who have in charge the observance of Decoration-Day, held a final meeting yesterday afternoon at the Union Veteran League rooms. Col. Perce occupied the chair.

The subscriptions turned over to Treasurer Cook amount to $1,300.

The various committees reported progress. The flowers will be ready for distribution at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning from the American Express Company's office, at the foot of Randolph street.

The Secretary announced that the floral monument for the Lake-Front consisted of a broken column. A stand capable of holding about 300 persons will be reserved for the invited guests and crippled soldiers.

The ladies are invited to meet this morning at Grand Army Hall to make wreathes and decorations to be used in decorating graves.

Col. Swain, who will be in command of the veterans on Decoration-Day, announced that his staff would be composed of one member of each veteran organization.

Gen. Fitz-Simons will be Chief Marshal, and Col. Knox will be in charge of the militia, who will form on Michigan avenue. The Second Division will be in command of Maj. John W. Streeter, and will consist of the Knights of Pythias and other civic bodies, who will form on Wabash avenue, the right resting on Washington street. The Knights of Honor will form the Third Division, and will form on Dearborn street, the right resting on Washington street, Col. Franklin Whitney in command. The Foresters, 1,500 strong, in three divisions, will compose the Fourth Division, under command of Col. D. L. Carmichael. They will form on La Salle street, the right resting on Washington street. The Fifth Division, under command of Col. Swain, will be composed of the Grand Army Posts and veteran organizations. They will form at Grand Army Hall on Washington street.

The column will move promptly at 3 o'clock.

DOING THE HOTELS.

ARREST OF A THIEF WHO HAS NUMEROUS VALISES IN HIS POSSESSION.

For some time past the clerks and proprietors of the principal hotels of the city have been gradually losing their minds in consequence of numerous petty thefts committed at their respective establishments, the rooms of guests having been rifled of sundry satchels, clothes, and umbrellas by thieves whose boldness indicated a supreme contempt for detectives and the law. The thieves have confined their operations chiefly to the Leland, Tremont, Grand Pacific, and Palmer. At the last-named hotel the room of a female guest was entered Friday night by one of the thieving gang and cleaned of a couple of satchels alleged to have contained jewelry and other articles of considerable value. Some one employed about the hotel was enabled to give a pretty accurate description of the thief, and it proved that this description tallied pretty closely to that of a man who had been observed lurking about some of the other hotels where thefts had been committed. The city detectives were furnished with a description of the fellow, and yesterday afternoon, when two officers of the Central Station staff saw a man leave the Grand Pacific Hotel accompanied by a negro carrying a valise on his shoulder, they were shrewd enough to observe that his appearance accorded very closely with that of the man whom the hotel people wanted arrested. They followed the suspected individual and the negro to the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, and there arrested the former. He protested against being subjected to such an insult, but consented, per force, to accompany the officers to the Central Station. There he gave his name as Augustus Miller and his age as 30 years. His real name, however, is believed to be Gross. Upon searching the prisoner it was discovered that he had in his possession a large and varied assortment of hotel keys and sundry pawn-tickets for which he could not satisfactorily account. Finally he weakened, and confessed that he was guilty of what had already been suspected of him. He said he came here about two weeks ago from Philadelphia and being unable to find work and being familiar with all the hotels, having once traveled as a drummer for a Brooklyn clothing house, concluded to operate the caravansaries. He stole only as occasion required—that is, when he found himself in need of funds. At the time of his arrest he had just given a negro his last 10 cents to carry a satchel, which he had "nipped" from Room 371 of the Grand Pacific, to the Marion House on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street, where he was stopping. He had already stolen two satchels and two umbrellas from the Leland, two satchels and two suits of clothes from the Tremont, and a trunk and two satchels from the Palmer. The satchels stolen from the Palmer belong to the French gentleman previously mentioned, and were found in Gross' room. Gross says there was very little of value in these satchels, although it was claimed by the owner that they contained a diamond ring and some other articles of jewelry. The trunk stolen from the Palmer was found at the Crawford House, where it had been left by the thief. Some of the other articles were recovered from different pawn-shops by the detectives during the afternoon. Gross says he realized only about $50 on all the plunder taken by him. The prisoner is a short man, rather slim, with full red beard, closely cropped at the sides, and a nose sufficiently hooked to indicate his nationality. He is a German Jew.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A VIGOROUS ARRAIGNMENT OF INTEMPERANCE BY THE REV. JAMES M. HAGAN.

Father James M. Hagan, President of the Archdiocesan Roman Catholic Temperance Societies, lectured last evening in St. Pius' Church, corner of Eighteenth and Paulina streets, on "Intemperance," to an audience numbering about 400, of which more than half were ladies.

The reverend gentleman declared that the remedy of the liquor evil depended on the issue which the temperance advocates had set themselves to decide, and which the liquor-dealers and their friends had forced on the country. It had come to the point that in the United States last year for every man, woman, and child $16 had been spent in liquor, and in Chicago there was one drinking saloon for every twenty-five drinking people. There were only 300 churches in Chicago and there were 4,000 saloons; there were 400 clergymen and 5,000 bartenders, and but 500 policemen to take care of these bartenders. Only about $1,000,000 was spent annually for the education of the children of the city, while $15,000,000 were spent in whisky and beer. It makes the heart sick, it causes the brain to reel to contemplate the awful enormity of this drink plague. Of the evil effects he had scarcely need, he said, to tell the people whom he addressed. They saw the poverty and misery which it had caused too frequently. It met them at every corner. Nearly every fifth house was a saloon. He regretted to have to say it, but it was but too true, that Irish names appeared most frequently over the doors of the saloons—a sort of invitation to Irishmen to come in to drink—and too frequently men professing to be Catholics poured out the alcohol which maddened the brain of the drinker, and which incited the victim to deeds of violence, shame, and sin. The saloonkeepers even haunted the place of worship, and near the house of God were the blinds which shut out the sunlight and the lattice-work which concealed the traffic in liquid poison. He could not understand why Irishmen should sell poison at any price to their countrymen. They must know that the use of liquor degrades their countrymen and brings them to disgrace. Why will so many of them descend to the meanness of becoming bartenders, why will so many of them regard a saloon as the safest investment? There may be one honest, conscientious saloonkeeper between the tropics and the poles, but it would take a man with a Diogenes lamp a long time to find him. Father Hagan then spoke of the debasing and degrading influence of drink. In conclusion, Father Hagan urged total abstinence as the most efficient remedy for the liquor evil.

At the conclusion of Father Hagan's lecture several new members joined the League of the Cross, the new temperance organization which has been established in the parish by Father Lyons, one of the assistant pastors.

VISITING STATESMEN.

EX-SENATOR WINDOM DOES NOT THINK FREE TRADE A WINNING MEASURE—SENATOR FAIR'S GREAT WEALTH.

The Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, ex-United States Senator and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to St. Paul. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE found Mr. Windom in his parlor at the Grand Pacific, having a social chat with Senator Allison of Iowa, and ex-Gov. Routt of Colorado. The ex-Senator is looking the picture of health, and has the appearance of a man upon whom the cares of life rest easily. He said that his family were still in Washington, and that he was going home to attend to some private business and would return East in a few weeks. He had just come from New York, where he had been to attend the opening of the bridge, and pronounced it one of the most imposing sights he had ever witnessed.

There was little political speculation as yet in the East, though he said he had heard Senator Edmund's name mentioned in connection with the Presidency. There was also some talk about Arthur, but that grew out of the recent appointments, and was mere newspaper gossip. Mr. Windom did not think any party could ever carry this country on a free-trade platform, and hardly thought the Democrats would force that issue squarely to the front. It seemed to him that the Irish element in the Democratic party would naturally favor a protective tariff to injure England through her manufacturing interests.

He scarcely regarded Ben Butler as a possibility, because he could not believe that the South could ever be persuaded to swallow him.

It being remarked that Senator Fair, of Nevada, was in the hotel, Mr. Windom said that he had met him in the hallway, and, the conversation turning upon Fair's great wealth, he said that Fair must be even wealthier than was generally supposed. He said that, while he was at the head of the Treasury Department, and about the time that the advisability of putting $104,000,000 in United States bonds upon the market was being considered, Senator Fair called upon him one day at the department, and having introduced himself, asked if the sale of bonds was in contemplation. Being informed that it was under consideration, Fair said that he had wired his partner, Mr. Mackey, in Paris, and that they were prepared to take the lot, and would give as high a price as any one else would offer for them. Fair's offer was not accepted, but the magnitude of the transaction indicated the enormous means at his disposition.

In regard to the general business condition of the country Mr. Windom thought that, although there were evidences of a depression, he did not regard it as permanent, and remarked, "Panics never come when they are anticipated." He left on the night train for Minnesota.

SENATOR ALLISON, OF IOWA, ON PROHIBITION AND OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, was in the city yesterday and stopped at the Grand Pacific. Being asked what was the present status of prohibition in Iowa he said that matters were where the courts had left them. The amendment was declared unconstitutional, and, was therefore null and void. What the State Convention, which would meet June 27, might see fit to do he could not say. A large element in Iowa undoubtedly favored a rigorous prohibition, and a majority of the counties were outspoken on the subject. There would of course be an attempt to harmonize the different elements, but it was impossible to forecast the action of the convention. No opposition to Gov. Sherman had as yet displayed itself, and he would probably be renominated.

The Senator is on the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was asked if he thought a reduction on this year's estimates for running the Government was probable. He replied that it was scarcely feasible so long as the arrears of pensions had to be provided for. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1883, were in the vicinity of $225,000,000, or $60,000,000 less than the year previous. The arrears of pensions would be all disposed of after next year, still the pension list would remain at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 per annum.

In regard to the restoration of an American merchant marine, the Senator thought that it was not in the power of Congress to accomplish very much. The decline of our shipping interests was due mainly to natural causes; chiefly to the fact that money could be invested to greater advantage in other things. When the surplus capital of the Nation ceased being invested in railroads then perhaps something might be done. "We can not compete with England," said he, "who controls the carrying-trade of the world because of her cheap money, her extended colonial system, and her established marine. Then, take for example the Norwegians and Italians, who next to England have the greatest number of bottoms. The sailors receive almost nothing, and an American would not work for such compensation when he could go out to Dakota and receive 160 acres of land for nothing from the Government."

The Senator thought our navy would be somewhat increased during the next few years. The last Congress had authorized the construction of three new vessels. He did not expect to see any move toward the demonetization of silver, and thought the present bimetallic currency would be continued. He had noticed, he said, that McGoschen had recently made the statement in London that the recent fall in prices was largely due to the demand for gold all over the world. This was doubtless the effect of the great drift of gold to America. The Senator also said that he supposed the Fitz John Porter case could be resurrected at the coming session.

Senator Allison is looking well, and has gained some flesh since his return home from his duties in Washington.

THE SOLDIER DEAD.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. H. BARROWS.

The services at the Central Music-Hall last evening, in commemoration of the soldier dead, was attended by at least 3,500 people, that number getting inside, while fully 1,000 were utterly unable to do so. The platform was decorated with flags, and the parquet was occupied by the Grand Army Posts and the Union Veteran Club.

The exercises began with a hymn, in which all joined. The Rev. J. H. Barrows then read a scripture lesson, which was followed by a hymn to the memory of President Garfield, written by Prof. Swing, and sung by a chorus of 100, made up of the Apollo Club and Tomlins Chorus.

The Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, of Newton, Mass., author of "America," led in prayer. John McWade sang "Tenting Tonight," and then all joined in singing "America," which was followed by Keller's memorial hymn, sung by the chorus.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows spoke of "The Nation, and the Soldiers Who Saved It," taking as his text:

Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom He has chosen for His own inheritance.—*Psalms, xxxiii, 12.*

He said he should utilize the hour in the hope of rekindling a nobler faith in the National life, the links of whose indissoluble unity were forged in the heat of a thousand battlefields. A few days hence the patriots' holy day would be celebrated. He greatly valued the martyr-soldiers' day in our Nation's calendar, mingling as we might reverently believe something of the solemnity of Good Friday with something of the joy of Easter; a day which spoke of life born of death, recalling to a younger generation, growing up in the midst of bustle and luxury, those heroic years when treasure and blood were counted little while civilization and human rights were at stake. Decoration-Day had appropriated the better uses of the Fourth of July. It had not been degraded like our chief National holiday by bluster and dissipation. It kept a soberer and healthfuller tone, worthier of a Nation whose life depended on the intelligence and good principle of its citizens. The glory of this day was that it commemorated the preservation of that independent National life which our fathers declared to be theirs. The Constitution was the work of "the people of these United States," and "the people" was one people. The Government under that Constitution had in it all the elements of supremacy and universality, and the Government was one. Hence, when the blow was struck, the Nation, slow to believe in danger, proudly conscious of strength, rose like a startled giant to grapple its foe, and thanks to the men who climbed the hights of Lookout Mountain, followed Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, rode with Sheridan down the Shenandoah Valley, and strangled the Confederacy in the cordon of forts with which Grant encompassed Petersburg and Richmond, Lord John Russell's "bubble" that did not burst above resplendent on the brow of the century, the crown jewel of the world with a lustre which God grant might never grow dim. [Applause.] The War which they fought to a successful termination settled the question whether our National existence could be maintained against a powerful insurrection. But, besides this, it illumined and threw into the forefront the supreme fact of our nationality. Reflecting upon what it represented, should we doubt its continuance? Had it not within it the power of self-preservation? Receiving such varied and conflicting elements from all lands, it must teach them as they become the citizens of America to subordinate every other interest and allegiance to that supreme loyalty which the Nation required. Keep alive the national sentiment by kindling it at the fires of that Christian faith which gave it birth, and we need not fear for the future. Woe be to us if any who took refuge beneath the flag should fail of that freedom and that protection which the soldiers, white and black, died to secure!

THE SALVATION ARMY.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS HELD BY THE SISTERS AND BROTHERS YESTERDAY.

The sisters Cook and about a dozen brothers and sisters of the Christian Army held open-air services yesterday afternoon at 3:30 before the Post-Office building, and at 4:30 at the southeast corner of the new Court-House. A motley crowd attended both, consisting mostly of corner boys, curiosity seekers, and passers-by who were detained by the novelty of the services. Not many of the religiously-inclined were present. The services consisted of hymns in which all the brothers and sisters joined, producing anything but harmony, and exhortations and experiences by the brothers. The inevitable sinner who had for many years strayed along wicked ways and into unholy places, but who had been converted, who had been rescued, extracted from the devious devices of the devil, warned those of his audience who were now straying to return, to seek the Lord. A brother who spoke with a pronounced German accent told how he had been in the habit of frequenting saloons, and of chewing tobacco and smoking. He had sought the Lord, had abandoned his evil habits, and had experienced great joy. A stout Englishman, who fervidly interrupted the brothers by various religious ejaculations, then came forward, and in a voice that could be heard several blocks away preached a pathetic and roughly-eloquent sermon exhorting his hearers to enlist in the Christian Army, to quit their evil ways, and to join the true fold. The services seemed to have no visible effect, and the crowd, which never exceeded 150, and which had maintained good order throughout, for a wonder, departed, evidently not impressed with the exhortations of the brothers.

The "Army," as it is called, consisted of some eight men of various ages and nationalities, and five women. One of the latter is a nervous lady about 60, with a decidedly ascetic appearance; a second who led in the singing is about 40, and could not by any manner of means be said to be handsome. The three others are young and rather good-looking. They joined in the singing, but chatted with each other during the exhortations. All the men are of the zealous and very demonstrative type. There was a rather fanatical gleam in the eye of each. They seemed intensely in earnest. Their success so far in Chicago has not been encouraging. A colored brother, in an English policeman's cap, presented a rather novel appearance.

AN OFFICIAL MOB.

THE ALDERMANIC BASE-BALL CONTEST A MOST DISGRACEFUL DRUNK.

Michael Gaynor and John Foley, who were elected to represent the Ninth Ward in the Common Council, were yesterday responsible for one of the most disgraceful affairs that the police have permitted within the city limits for a long time. A few days ago some ingenious ward striker, bent upon securing a flow of free beer for the "gang," conceived the very brilliant idea of having the two Aldermen lead opposing teams in a base-ball contest and furnish the crowd with plenty to drink and smoke during the dispute. To the great discredit of the Aldermen and the lasting disgrace of the city the proposition was favorably considered and yesterday was set for the game and drunk. The Committee of Arrangements early in the week selected the vacant block at the corner of Van Buren street and Oakley avenue as the scene of the carousal, but residents of the neighborhood, learning of the intended "blow-out," called on the Chief of Police, and the gang was ordered to go to some more sparsely-inhabited locality. Accordingly the block on West Lake street at the corner of Kedzie avenue was chosen for the spree, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon about a dozen wagon-loads of the very toughest element of the West Side, headed by the Aldermen and accompanied by numerous kegs of beer and other beverages, landed at the grounds. The opposing forces were soon put upon the diamond, hurriedly formed, and the beer-kegs received all the attention that was not absolutely required by the game. Before the game was half over the stock of drinks was exhausted, but a saloon hard by did a rushing business, for the "gang" was just getting in condition for the "fun" for which they had gathered. The Aldermen and a few friends occupied a position near the diamond, but the supporters of the great event did not take a hand at the game. By 5 o'clock the crowd had swelled considerably, and the excitement over the game, which was rather close, was intense, and the air was filled with demoniac shouts and curses of the half-inebriated throng. The hundreds of women and children who passed the spot on their way to or from Garfield Park were forced to listen to the obscenity and vulgarity that emanated from nearly every throat in the throng from the time the game started until the close, which was at the end of the eighth inning. At that point two or three of the toughest of the gang found fault with the manner in which the scorer was keeping tally, and a decidedly spirited and shockingly nasty dispute ensued, which terminated in the kickers leaving the field and refusing to play longer. Indications were very favorable for a free fight, but the Aldermen succeeded in quelling the trouble. The gang paid their respects and nickels to the bar near by, and then loading themselves into their wagons returned to town, hooting and yelling at the top of their voices and running their horses as fast as they were able to go. During all of this disgraceful proceeding several policemen stood about the crowd, mingling among them and getting their share of the hospitality dispensed, but no effort to keep the mob orderly was made by them.

SCARED TO DEATH.

A HYDE PARK MAN, PURSUED BY A POLICEMAN, JUMPS INTO THE LAKE AND IS DROWNED—PROBABLY INSANE.

Officer Mullen, of the Hyde Park police, reported a singular occurrence with a supposed fatal ending at police headquarters yesterday. About 2 o'clock yesterday he arrested a man sleeping in a freight-car at Forty-third street. He started down the Illinois Central tracks escorting his prisoner to the jail at Hyde Park. Just below Forty-third street he met a man coming from Hyde Park along the track. As soon as the man saw the party he ran down to the lake shore. Officer Mullen handed the prisoner to a night watchman, named Dore, who was with him, and ran after the stranger. The man ran down to the water's edge, and wading out a few feet dived in head first. He came to the surface, and stuck his head up, looking at the officer, who in the meantime had run out upon a pier some forty feet distant. "Come out of that, you fool, we ain't going to hurt you. We can't more than lock you up anyway," said the officer. The man muttered something unintelligible in reply, and dived below the surface again. The officer, Dore, and their prisoner all watched the spot intently, but not even a glimpse of the man was again had. The night was clear, and the moon was unusually bright, making it almost as light as day, and the three men are positive that the swimmer did not gain the shore. In fact, they were utterly unable to account for the man's strange behavior. They say, however, that he undoubtedly was drowned. The man's hat fell off as he dived the first time, and was afterward taken from the water. It is a large soft-felt hat of good quality and rather new. The officers state that the man, as near as they could judge, was well-dressed, and they think he must have been crazy.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

A branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized at the Stock-Yards. The following officers were elected at the regular meeting: Past Master, J. B. Thomas; Master Workman, George Fisher; Foreman, Thomas Gahan; Overseer, Frederick Cummings; Recorder, Edward Byrne; Receiver, Matthew Fleming; Financier, John Moore; Guide, John R. Cook; Inside Watchman, Frank Jones; Outside Watchman, Louis Sutter; Trustees, P. Delaney, P. Tierney, P. Riser. A Reception Committee consisting of Messrs. Fleming, Dovey, Ryan, Fisher, and Thomas was appointed. The installation of officers will take place this evening.

Puerperal peritonitis—the disease which has made so many homes desolate in a few weeks—is still the subject of discussion among the people and the physicians. The latter say it is a contagious disorder and no means are known to prevent its dreadful work after it has once gained a foothold. The deaths continue to increase, and several women are at present prostrated with the malady.

Mr. George T. Williams, Secretary of the Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company, has returned to Chicago after a long absence in Texas.

The Chicago Metal Flues Company, a new enterprise, is erecting buildings on Arnold and Fifty-third streets, and will begin operations June 1.

Eph Morris, at present a resident of Lake, and for six years the champion sculler, is training for the regetta at Pullman. He visits the lake at Thirty-ninth street and takes a daily spin. His opponents are of the fastest kind, and consist of Courtney, Hanlan, Ross, Plaisted, and several others as yet unknown to fame.

The School Board has rented a large two-story frame building on Shurtlieff avenue and Root street, and will use it as a school building for the children residing between the Lake Shore & Fort Wayne Railroad tracks. When the attendance becomes large enough the board proposes, it is said, to erect a suitable building for school purposes in the vicinity of the present site.

A society to be known as the Catholic Knights of America is to be organized at the Stock-Yards.

The work of repairing the Presbyterian Church is in progress and before very long the congregation will vacate Tillotson's Hall and repair to their own edifice. A bell, weighing 1,600 pounds, has been ordered from an Eastern firm, and when placed in position will cost $500.

A literary entertainment by the Sons of Temperance will take place at the Englewood Baptist Church Thursday evening. The Harmonic and Baptist Quartets, and Prof. Walter Lyman of Chicago will take part.

Decoration-Day will be celebrated by the Union Veteran Club by appropriate exercises in Normal-School Hall. In the evening Col. Parker will deliver an address. Speeches, readings, recitations, and music by the Englewood Band will form part of the program.

The work of widening the alley between the Baltimore & Ohio and Grand Trunk shipping departments will be begun today. Two tracks are to be laid in the alley, and when completed the platform and line of chutes which now come off to the westward from the main entrance gate will be straightened up to the new switch line.

During the last week the Superintendent of Public Works has granted nineteen building permits to citizens of Lake.

Owing to the vicious assault made upon Capt. Palmer, of the Citizens' League, by Ben Leitch, a saloonkeeper, a few days ago, the gentleman was prevented from going to Blackberry, Ill., yesterday, where a Temperance League was to be organized.

HYDE PARK.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday at the residence of Hugh Maher, corner of Michigan avenue and Fifty-first street. Mr. Maher, who has been alarmingly sick since last Monday, was said by the physicians in charge to be slightly better, and for the first time since his sudden sickness they gave hopes of his recovery.

HOW TO GET A DECORATION.

[London *Truth*.]—I once conferred a vast number of decorations on an individual—that is to say, I told him how to get them. He was an Italian—rich, noble, and a fool. He confided to me that life was a burden because he had no decoration. I said to him: "Pay some one to write a book upon the antiquities of your province, pay some one else to illustrate and publish it in folio, and send a copy, beautifully bound, to every crowned head in Europe. Two-thirds of them will repay you with a decoration." Two years later I saw him again. He was covered with pieces of metal attached to variegated ribbons. He pressed my hand; tears of gratitude glistened in his eyes. He had followed my advice.

SOUTHPORT AVENUE.

The Cause of the Riots Which Have Long Distinguished That Thoroughfare.

History of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad and Its Treatment of Property-Owners.

A Probability that the Corporation Will Eventually Relieve the Avenue of the Obnoxious Track.

It was not until daylight yesterday morning that the excitement over the attempt of the property-owners on Southport avenue to tear up the railroad tracks laid in front of their homes subsided, and peace was fully restored. Ald. Eisfeld was seen yesterday in regard to the matter, and said he did not think any more riotous proceedings would be indulged in if the railroad company would only show the slightest indication to act fairly, but for the last nine years the property-owners had been treated by the railroad people in such an outrageous manner that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and the only thing left to the sufferers seemed a resort to force.

A BACKWARD GLANCE.

Ever since the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, by the purchase of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, had become interested in the tracks laid by the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company on Southport avenue, negotiations had been going on for the purpose of satisfying the just claims of the damaged property-owners. The latter were almost without an exception hard-working laboring men, who had earned their homesteads, and would be willing to treat for fair terms if fairness only were shown them.

The Alderman, who is himself one of the property-owners and residents of Southport avenue, then gave the following sketch of the history of the introduction of the railroad-tracks: The Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, in existence on paper ever since 1861, although it has never operated any railroad at all, obtained, on Aug. 19, 1864, from the Chicago City Council, the right of way for a railroad to commence at the intersection of Madison and La Salle streets, on the South Side, running north on La Salle street to Erie, west on Erie to Roberts, thence north to Larrabee, thence northwesterly on Hawthorne avenue to Halsted street, and thence north on Halsted to the city limits. This privilege was granted with the understanding that the road, including a bridge over the river at La Salle street, was to be built within two years after the passage of the ordinance, the time consumed in fighting injunctions, which might be brought, not to be counted. Moreover, the line was to be continued to Calvary Cemetery, in the Town of Evanston, within the same time, and funeral trains were to be run thereon from the heart of the city to Graceland, Rosehill, and Calvary.

THE FRANCHISE CONFIRMED.

Notwithstanding no injunction was ever obtained against the company it never took the first step to build the road it had obtained a franchise for, except that it was heard of in Springfield during the session of 1865 obtaining a confirmation of its franchise by the Legislature in the ninety-nine years' railroad act.

Nothing further was heard of this corporation for seven years. Then, in 1872, it protested against the grant of a right of way to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company on Hawthorne avenue, and succeeded in getting attached to the ordinance granting the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company today tracks on Hawthorne avenue a section which gave the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company the privilege to use the tracks on Hawthorne avenue and to construct tracks connecting with them on Jones Avenue, from Hawthorne avenue to Southport avenue, and on Southport avenue north to the city limits. This grant was conditioned, however, upon the completion of the tracks within two years from the passage of the ordinance, June 12, 1872, and upon the payment of damages to all property-owners within the same time. The ordinance provided also for the paving of eight feet of the roadway used, if a single track was laid, and of sixteen feet if a double track was laid.

MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

The corporation maintained its inactivity and did no road-building until the first Tuesday in June, 1874, a few days before the expiration of the time granted for building the road, when they invaded Southport avenue at daybreak and laid down a track. The laborers doing this work were protected by the police force of the city, and laid the track in such a manner as to make the street absolutely impassable.

One of the property-holders applied the next day for an injunction and obtained it, but the corporation represented to the court that the track was already laid, whereupon the injunction was so modified that it permitted the tracks to remain provided they were fixed in proper order. They were left unfixed, however, the final decision on the application for an injunction was delayed, and the street remained in its impassable condition year after year.

THE ORDINANCE REPEALED.

In 1876 the Council took pity on the property-owners and repealed the ordinance on the recommendation of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, which described the history of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company as one of "fraud and rapine from its conception down to the present time." The Council also ordered the removal of the tracks in Southport avenue within twenty days.

The execution of the latter order was prevented, however, by an injunction against the City of Chicago, granted by Judge Drummond on the petition of an alleged stockholder of the corporation residing in Missouri. This injunction has been in force ever since, and may be the cause that the new municipal code contains the ordinance of June 12, 1872, granting the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company the right of way in Southport avenue, but not the repealing ordinance passed Dec. 27, 1876.

Matters remained in statu quo until last fall, when the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company began to show signs of a new life and actually began to acquire right of way in Lake View and Evanston. The control of the corporation passed into the same hands which control the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and the latter corporation seems determined to make the most of the franchises obtained in past years by the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

During the last eight months the new management has put the street in a somewhat decent condition, but it has refused thus far to come to terms with the property-owners, who, it will be remembered, have become so exasperated that they have repeatedly attempted to forcibly remove the objectionable tracks. A quo-warranto proceeding against the Chicago & Evanston and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies is now pending in the Criminal Court. Ald. Eisfeld has been conducting the negotiations with the railroad company for a considerable time. He has not thus far obtained much satisfaction; on the contrary, he is becoming tired of the continual contradictions and evasions of responsibility.

OTHER STREETS.

It seems now the railroad company has an eye on the entire property for two blocks east of Southport avenue. Its right of way in Lake View runs immediately north of Fullerton avenue, in a northeasterly direction, to the continuation of Herndon street, two blocks east of Southport avenue. Its road makes, therefore, a large curve by using Southport avenue between Hawthorne avenue and the city limits. It is now proposed to move the line from Southport avenue to the east of the alley running north between Ward and Herndon streets, the railroad company to buy up all the property on the west side of Herndon street from Hawthorne avenue to the city limits, 108 lots in all, of which only nine are improved. The lots are 120 feet deep, and the road would use thirty feet for its right of way, which would, after the building of the road, leave lots of ninety feet depth between the railroad track and Herndon street, while the rear end of the lots fronting on the east line of Wade street would be divided by a sixteen-foot alley from the railroad track.

Ald. Eisfeld hopes the railroad company will ultimately carry out this plan and free Southport avenue from its tracks. He says he will see to it that the ordinance granting permission to cross the streets on the new line mentioned will be so framed as to protect the rights of the property-owners and to force the company to relinquish all its alleged rights on Southport avenue.

MORE DISSATISFACTION.

There is said to exist some opposition among property-holders on Herndon street against the proposed plan, grounded on the idea that the railroad company proposes to obtain its right of way by condemnation of the thirty-foot strip for its track. But Ald. Eisfeld says that he will oppose any further grant to the railroad company in question until it has first obtained by actual purchase the property over which it desires to run its tracks.

The riotous proceedings of Saturday night seem to have been intended for a reminder to the railroad company that it must do something to satisfy the residents of Southport avenue. The people believe the tracks are laid without any right, and do not want them on their street at any price. They want the tracks removed, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

SHOW OF PRECIOUS STONES.

The Calcutta Exhibition, which will open the 5th of December next, will be remarkable chiefly for the marvelous collection of precious stones that will be shown. Many of the native Princes of India have promised to lend their finest jewels, and among these are some of the costliest in the world. The treasures of the Nizam, Scindia, Holkar, the Gaikwar, and the Maharajan of Jaipur, Patiala, and Travancor are especially rich in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds; and it is said that some of the magnates of Bhopal can, if they so choose, cover themselves with pearls. Indeed, the wealth of India in precious stones is so immense as to appear fabulous to Western minds.

RAILROADS.

The Eastern Trunk Lines and the Steamship Booking Agents.

The Executive Committee of nine appointed at the late meeting of the National Steamship and Booking Agents' Association held in this city to devise plans by which the unjust discrimination of the Eastern trunk lines against booking agents in cutting off all commissions on east-bound business and reducing commissions on west-bound business to only 5 per cent can be met and neutralized, if not abated altogether, has issued a circular to the members of the association and booking members generally informing them that it has agreed upon definit plans for future action, and that these plans of operation would beyond any doubt secure for them fair treatment from the railroad companies. Negotiations between the Executive Committee and the Eastern trunk lines with a view to a friendly adjustment of the difficulties were now pending, and they had at least apparently received a fair consideration of their grievances. They have found some of the lines by no means adverse to allowing the booking-agents a fair compensation. It has been decided to continue these negotiations for the present. It must of course be understood, says the committee, that their attacks, if any, will be confined to legitimate business transactions sanctioned by law and order, and further, that each member should govern his transactions so as to be in harmony with such inducements as the Executive Committee may feel justified to offer to the railroad company, meeting them fairly and friendly. The Executive Committee has caused proper steps to be taken towards securing the coöperation of the European booking agents and getting them to organize and work in harmony with the American association.

Not Much of a Rival After All.

It would seem that the Canadian Pacific Railway outlet from the Northwest by way of Rat Portage and Prince Arthur's Landing, Lake Superior, will not be such a dangerous rival to the outlet by the American system via Chicago as was announced. The Toronto *Globe*, generally well posted on such matters, says:

The summer rates on this branch (referring to the Thunder Bay, Lake Superior Branch) are 133 per cent higher than the winter rates on the Grand Trunk, and about 25 per cent higher than those charged by the contractors who were running the road in its imperfect condition last year. It is now only too clear that there is no justice to be obtained from the Canadian Pacific monopoly as long as it is a monopoly. In the absence of any Government power to regulate freights competition must be had or a young community will be crippled for life. It is the long water route that will discourage shippers and travelers from patronizing this route. The steamboat service from Collingwood to Prince Arthur's Landing, to connect with the Canadian Pacific, through Lake Huron and Lake Superior, is about the most unpopular on this continent, and those who have to travel by it will always have before them the dreadful Asia disaster and other horrors which have from time to time occurred on these lakes. Freight has also frequently been lost, and there is no doubt shippers would prefer an all-rail route if the rates were as low to the former, as it would be quicker and safer. The citizens of Owen Sound are today holding jubilee over an old "tub" that is being placed for service on these lakes by presenting flags to the boat. This boat is the Spartan, which for about fifteen years past has been running between this port and Montreal, over Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence rapids. She has become pretty well worn out, and it would not take a very extraordinary storm to finish her in the upper lakes. It is just probable that the success which the Canadian Pacific syndicate have anticipated in forcing the trade of Canadian Northwest to Montreal and other Eastern Canadian ports by the Lake Superior route will be a failure.

Indiana Railway News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—There was a falling off of 969 cars in the movement of freight-traffic through Indianapolis last week, the total number being 17,792. Of the decrease only 271 was of loaded cars. Shipments to trunk-line terminals and for export continue light, and while west-bound business shows a slight falling off it is heavier than it was at this time last year. Business over the north-and-south roads shows little to move except lumber, cement, and fruits and vegetables of Southern production. Shipments of provisions South are unusually light. Local traffic sympathizes with the general dullness, and the movement is spasmodical.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—The Lake Erie & Western Railway Company continues to sell tickets to Chicago for $2, and to Indianapolis for $1.50, being a reduction of $1.55 on the former and 60 cents on the latter. The only notice thus far taken by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road (the only one against which the cut is made) is to prohibit the local agent at the depot from selling Lake Erie & Western tickets save at the regular price. The Lake Erie & Western has an up-town office where the sale of tickets to these two points is made.

The Gould Interest Worrying the Santa Fe.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 26.—[Special.]—A Dallas special says: The Gould interest is proving a bitter foe to the Santa Fé in freight. Suggestions are heard coming from high quarters to the effect that the Santa Fé must get to St. Louis over a route independent of either Gould or Huntington. Parties familiar with the ground say that a route between the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Iron Mountain Railways, and going into Arkansas at the southwestern corner, tapping the coal-beds on the Arkansas River and the iron mines of Southwest Missouri, will be 100 miles shorter to St. Louis than the Iron Mountain Railway, and seventy-five shorter than the St. Louis & San Francisco Road. A prominent authority says the closing of the gap of 600 miles between the Santa Fé at Dallas and the several roads independent of Gould or Huntington, with East St. Louis for their terminus, is a scheme that has the consideration of the Santa Fé people, and will, without doubt, command attention elsewhere.

The Manitoba Road.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—The officers of the Manitoba Road expressed some surprise yesterday at the quotations of the road's stock in the New York market. They deny absolutely that any rate-war with the Canada Pacific is probable, and say the reduction in rates was only made to meet those of the former road. The Canada Pacific gave them notice of its reduction in consequence of the opening of the Thunder Bay Branch, and the Manitoba reduced simply to compete in a legitimate manner for the Winnipeg traffic. The reductions were great, but had to be so, because the Canadian Pacific, in consequence of its long water route, could carry freight at a much cheaper rate. The decrease in earnings is occasioned not by any falling off of business, but because the comparisons made are with the heaviest months of last year. Business was then particularly heavy because of the accumulation of Winnipeg freights between St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and St. Vincent, in consequence of the heavy snow blockades and bad washouts of last year.

Passenger-Rate War.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road today announced their intention of carrying the war into Africa by the circulation of posters announcing a 50-cent rate to Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, Chicago, Des Moines, and Rock Island. THE TRIBUNE representative learned from officials of the Rock Island Road that they will meet this and go one better by making the cut extend to Galesburg, Keokuk, and other points touched by the Burlington Road. They will also in the morning announce a rate of $25.50 to Denver, the present rate being $36, which will have the effect of bringing the roads west of the Missouri into the fight. The next thing looked for is a 50-cent round-trip rate to Chicago and other of the nearer points, probably extending in the near future to Missouri River points. Both roads seem equally determined, and as the round-trip rates will take the trade it will not be surprising to hear of it being done Monday or Tuesday.

Large Mortgages.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—Three mortgages from the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railway have been filed in the Recorder's office here. The first is for $3,040,000, to secure the second-mortgage bonds of the road; the second for $2,275,000, to secure the third-mortgage bonds; the third to secure $3,500,000 first income bonds and $4,000,000 of second-income bonds. This is simply carrying out the routine of reorganization of the road.

A Fight for a Crossing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—The legal proceedings instituted against the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad by the Lackawanna relative to a crossing culminated in a fight today for its possession. Fifteen cars of the two roads were destroyed, and two men arrested, but subsequently released. The Rochester & Pittsburg has the best of the struggle now, having obtained an injunction allowing them to put down their rails again.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The train of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad which used to leave here at 7:20 p. m. will hereafter leave at 7:45 p. m.

A Laredo (Tex.) special says: "Negotiations are in progress between the city authorities and the International Railway Company for the purchase by the latter of 2,000 acres of land belonging to the city and adjoining the town tract. If the sale is perfected, it is expected that the road will establish machine-shops on a large scale.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway brought here yesterday twenty car-loads of European emigrants, destined for points in the West and Northwest.

Mr. Frank Ferris has been appointed Commercial Freight and Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash systems for the Republic of Mexico, with headquarters at Laredo, Tex.

A meeting of the Joint Western Classification Committee will be held at Commissioner Carman's office today for the purpose of considering various applications for changes in the classification.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad has made a still further reduction in freight rates from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth to Winnipeg. The cut is in consequence of the opening of the Thunder Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Immigration continues to fall below that of last year, but it continues to be large. For the month of April the Bureau of Statistics reports the arrival of 78,475, against 104,274 last year, a decrease of 25,799 or nearly 25 per cent. For the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April the arrivals were 417,683 this year, against 541,601 last year, the decrease being a little more than 23 per cent. The emigration from Canada to Manitoba this season has not been more than one-half of what it was up to this time last year.

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

$8. Best set. New York Dental Rooms. 102 State.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGES.

SANDBERG—HART—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 336 West Monroe-st., by the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., Frederic W. Sandberg and Mary B. Hart. No cards.

DEATHS.

WINSDOR—May 26, Throne Winsdor, aged 39 years 1 month and 17 days.

Funeral Tuesday, May 29, at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp, at the residence of parents, 79 Thirty-second-st. Friends invited.

MAHER—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maloney, No. 350 South Jefferson-st., Mary Maher, aged 76 years.

Funeral from the above number Tuesday, May 29, at 9 a. m., to the Jesuit Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

BELL—In this city, May 26, Mrs. Hannah Bell, aged 61 years, widow of the late Joshua Bell, and mother of Joshua, Benjamin L. P., Kossuth H. Bell, and Mrs. Henry F. Schiefer.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, K. H. Bell, 167 East Thirtieth-st., at 1 p. m. Tuesday, May 29. Carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends invited.

KELLY—May 27, Robert Kelly, native of London, England, aged 43 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 325 West Twelfth-st., Tuesday, at 10 a. m., to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ London, England, and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

BOYNTON—Sunday afternoon, of cholera infantum, Henry F., infant son of Henry F. and Florence B. Boynton, aged 6 weeks and 2 days, at their residence, No. 81 Seeley-av.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Fulton, Decatur, and Springfield, Ill., papers please copy.

By GEO. P. GORE & Co.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, May 28, '83,
At 10 O'Clock a. m.,
We will close out the finest assortment of
Fine Boots and Shoes
We have offered this season. Men's cf. H. S Button Men's cf. H. S. Bals, Men's cf. H. S. Congress, Men's Low Shoes. All kinds Boys' and Youths' Button, Women's, Misses', and Children's Fine Slippers. A very fine line of Women's Rochester Shoes. These are the finest goods we have offered this season. Don't fail to attend this sale.
G. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Straw Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Laces, &c.,
TUESDAY, May 29, 9:30 a. m., and THURSDAY, May 31, 9:30 a. m.
CARPETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 30th,
At 9:30 a. m. prompt.
Country buyers looking for bargains will find in this sale of
Boots & Shoes
Goods suited to their wants. The goods are regular and must go to close accounts. The sale will consist of
Men's Cf. Boots, Men's Bf. and Cf. Shoes,
Boy's Bf. and Cf. Shoes,
Youth's Bf. and Cf. Shoes.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Slippers.
A full and complete assortment.
G. P. GORE & CO.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
137 Twenty-sixth-st.
Monday Morning, May 28, at 10 o'clock,
WE SELL THE ENTIRE
Household Furniture
OF ABOVE NUMBER.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883,
On Board, in Basin at Tompkinsville, L. I.,
The well-known Champion
Steam-Yacht "ARROW,"
65 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 10 in.,
Built by Kirby.
For full particulars and permit to view apply to
MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY,
53 Beaver-st., N. Y. City.

LANGUOR AND LASSITUDE
SO COMMON IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TORPID CONDITION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE LIFE-GIVING FLUIDS. A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST WILL GENTLY RELIEVE AND REGULATE THE LIVER, QUICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULATION, AND IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO EVERY FUNCTION OF THE BODY. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

RUBBER BOOTS,
SHOES AND ARCTICS.
10,000 CASES,
Including standards and grades to match, are offered to the jobbing trade at less than manufacturers' prices by
FIELD, THAYER & CO.,
178 Congress-st., Boston.

RUPTURE $100 Reward
For a case we cannot hold with the Parker Retentive or Paddy Ryan Truss. The only Western Maker of Elastic Stockings.
COMMON SENSE TRUSS COMPANY,
OFFICE AND FACTORY, 58 State-st.,
Chicago, Illinois.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

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G. P. GORE & CO.

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G. P. GORE & CO.

...LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

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...GUOR AND LASSITUDE, ...N IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TOR... ...TION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUG... ...CULATION OF THE LIFE-GIVING ... TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S ...E APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WA... ... AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST ...TLY RELIEVE AND REGULATE THE ...ICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULA... ... IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO ...NCTION OF THE BODY. ALL DRUG... ...E IT.

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... FIXTURES! Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

...AN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

Lazarus Silverman, BANKER,

93 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Sells Foreign Exchange and issues Letters of Credit available in all countries in Europe.

Buys and sells Government Bonds, City, County, and Railroad Bonds. A supply always on hand for investors.

S. G. LYNCH. C. V. BANTA, JR.

LYNCH & BANTA, BROKERS IN TELEPHONE STOCKS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES, BONDS, ETC., No. 98 Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt attention given to all orders or inquiries. Correspondence solicited.

GWYNNE & DAY,

CHICAGO—113 Dearborn-st., Grannis Building. NEW YORK—45 Wall-st. (Established 1854.) Members of the New York and Chicago Exchanges. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage business in Railroad Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin. Special telegraphic facilities.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Sierra Consolidated Silver Company for the choice of officers for the coming year, and any other business that may legally come before it, will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday, June 5th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FREDERICK SWIFT, Secretary.

MILITIA NOTES.

The First Regiment Will Have No Encampment As a Brigade—Inspection—Capt. Purinton's Sentence.

The First Brigade will have no encampment this year as a brigade, this decision having been reached by Gen. Fitz-Simons last week. The First Regiment Infantry, Col. E. B. Knox, will go into camp at the old place at Geneva Lake about the 14th of July.

THE INSPECTION.

Maj. Elliott Durand, Assistant Inspector-General, inspected and mustered six companies of the Fourth Regiment last week, together with Battery C, and Company D of the Third Regiment. He found them generally in fair condition, one or two commands not being quite up to their usual standard of excellence.

The following statement shows the condition of the several commands inspected and mustered, as regards members, in the order in which they were reached:

Battery C, Maj. R. M. Woods, Joliet; present, 38; total on rolls, 57.

Company B, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Fred Jackson, Joliet; present, 43; total on rolls, 58.

Company H, Fourth Regiment, Capt. George A. Roachford, Piper City; present, 30; total on rolls, 62.

Company G, Fourth Regiment, Capt. John Heffernon, Bloomington; present, 23; total on rolls, 26.

Company A, Third Regiment, Capt. Carmony, Streator; present, 51; total on rolls, 70.

Company I, Fourth Regiment, Capt. W. H. Allington, La Salle; present, 34; total on rolls, 61.

Company D, Fourth Regiment, Capt. S. R. Blanchard, Ottawa, present, 44; total on rolls, 49.

Company D, Third Regiment, Capt. M. G. Stolp, Aurora; present, 68; total on rolls, 81.

Companies of the Third Regiment will be inspected and mustered this week as follows: Monday evening, Company G, Woodstock; Tuesday, Companies B and H, Rockford; Wednesday, Company C, Freeport; Thursday, Company I, Galena; Friday, Company F, Rochelle; and Saturday, Company A, Sycamore.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The returns from the court-martial of Capt. H. G. Purinton have been heard from. The finding is that the defendant shall receive a public reprimand before the regiment, and shall be suspended from command of his company for thirty days. This is the mildest penalty that could be inflicted upon him for the offense with which he was charged. It is now understood by those who are acquainted with the circumstances that there was considerable difficulty on the part of the officers of the court in arriving at an agreement as to the verdict, a majority being in favor of a severer punishment, and one or two believing it to be to the interests of the National Guard that Capt. Purinton be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service. However, it being taken into consideration that this was the first offense, upon a technicality, and that Capt. Purinton was generally regarded as a good military officer, the verdict as rendered by the court was deemed a sufficient punishment. It is also believed by many that should Gov. Hamilton ever have occasion to appoint another general court-martial he will select no lawyer to conduct the court, and by avoiding this will save time and expense to the State.

QUIPS.

Upon what should the dude be fed? Upon dewdrops, of course.

A Troy man got dead drunk the other day, and somebody thought he was poisoned and had him pumped out. His wrath was terrible.

It is wrong to poach chickens, but perfectly proper to poach eggs. So you see there is a difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

"The jack's trumped," said the card-player as the train jolted uncomfortably. "And the track's jumped," said his partner, as the train rolled into the ditch.

It has been remarked that every miner knows his lode, but the history of the rise and fall of the toy-pistol has proven that every minor doesn't know his load.

A prisoner on trial for murder in a Connecticut court fell asleep while the evidence against him was being taken. So you can imagine what a bore it must have been to the jury.

"Arthur," said a good-natured parent to his son, "I did not know till today that you had been whipped at school last week." "Ah! papa, but I knew it at the time," was the naive reply.

Why is it that one railroad accident is so apt to be followed by others? We suppose it is because the roadmen become so interested in reading accounts of the first accident that they forget to turn the switches.

Little Charlie was having a wordy war with his nurse. His father sang out: "Now, Charlie, are you going to be quiet, or shall I come with a switch?" "Never mind the switch, papa," responded the youngster; "I can set her right without your help."

"My dear, now pray don't get into that boat!" "Why not, darling?" "It looks so very dangerous, and you are so awkward; suppose you were to drown, whatever would become of me!" "Do be quiet; I know how to take care of myself." "Well, if you persist, get into the boat; but hadn't you better leave me your watch and chain?"—*Strasburger Bote.*

Charley, the 3-year-old of the household, stood an attentive and interested looker-on while grandma was paring potatoes for dinner. Presently she made a sign of discontinuing the work with a single potato left unpeeled and unwashed. The little fellow reached into the pan, took it into his chubby hand, and, turning his bright eyes in an appealing glance to grandma's face, exclaimed: "Take 'im c'oes off and give 'im baff, too."

An honest mason, who has lost his wife, is in the greatest distress. He is anxious to express his grief and affection in an epitaph. The marble-cutter proposes a variety of inscriptions, such as: "To my dear partner," "To my much-beloved wife," "To my deeply-lamented spouse," but in vain, he rejects them all. At last, after taking some time to think, he sobs out: "Just simply put 'To my widow.'"—*La Semaine Francaise.*

Pupil: "Is it known, sir, whether Euclid personally bore the character of a trustworthy man—careful of his satements?" Examiner: "Well, I cannot say that his private life is a matter of history, but——" Pupil: "But from his writings, sir, would you say he was to be depended upon?" Examiner: "Ah, yes—certainly—I should. But why do you ask?" Pupil: "Well, in that case, sir, don't you think we might accept this proposition without further discussion?"

A young gentleman took his sister, a wee miss, the other day to see a family in which he is a regular caller. The little girl made herself quite at home, and exhibited great fondness for one of the young ladies, hugging her heartily. "How very affectionate she is," said the lady of the house. "Yes, just like her brother," responded the young lady unthinkingly. Paterfamilias looked up sternly over his spectacles, the young gentleman blushed, and there was consternation in the family circle.

At a meeting of botanists in Paris a savant stated that in China the women dye their hair and their eyebrows with the juice of the flowers of a certain indigenous plant, while the men use it for the purpose of blacking their shoes. A Chinaman judiciously observed that the women in his country had naturally jet black hair, and had, therefore, no need to resort to dyes like their European sisters. "Besides," he added, "we never blacken our shoes, for the simple reason that they are made of silk or of brown kid, quilted and picked out in different colors. Lastly, the plant in question has no flower." This learned definition reminds us of the well-known description of a lobster as "a red fish that walks backwards," which is true in every particular excepting that the lobster is no fish, is not red, and does not walk backwards.—*Leon Audibert.*

NO NAPOLEONIC MASS.

Ever since the removal of the remains of the first Napoleon from St. Helena to the Hôtel des Invalides it has been the invariable custom to solemnize mass May 5, the anniversary of his death, in the chapel beneath the dome under which his ashes repose. This year, however, a practice that has prevailed for nearly half a century has been omitted—Gen. Thibaudin, the Minister of War, having forbidden the Abbé de Cassan, the venerable chaplain of the Invalides, to perform any service in commemoration of the death of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Moderately Active—Exchange Easier.

Stocks Quiet and Weak, but Closed Firm—Loans on Call in New York at 2 Per Cent.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was moderately active Saturday. A good demand for loans was reported, an increase being noted in the applications from Board of Trade people, who find they can carry property to advantage. The rate for the bulk of the loans is 6 per cent per annum. In some quarters a slight increase in country orders for currency was reported. The local demand for securities was light.

Leading foreign bankers say the selling of stocks for Europe has ceased, and there is no probability of any large shipments of gold to Europe this summer.

A dispatch received yesterday said the Jersey Central's Receiver had been discharged, which means that the company is restored to the stockholders. It is possible, however, that owing to the injunction issued Friday this statement is premature.

Rochester & Pittsburg advanced yesterday on the statement that the road had absorbed lines that increases its mileage to 800 miles.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail annual report will show 5 per cent net earnings, and the funds will either be used to pay off the $1,000,000 bonded debt to the Panama Company or to make a cash dividend. If the debt is paid the company will be in fine shape, it is said, to pay dividends.

At the monthly meeting of the Lackawanna an informal statement showed the company had earned a little over eighty-hundredths per cent for the month.

It is stated that there is no short interest in Northwestern, and if it advances it must do so on its merits.

The Managers of the Central and Southern Pacific Roads are thinking of making a new lease giving the former a certain amount of the net profits of the latter, the profits above that sum going to the Southern company.

The Kansas & Texas Company propose to call in the income bonds, substituting therefor the 5 per cent bonds soon to be issued.

It is thought that Gould wants to get control of the Danville & Nashville to link with his Southwestern system.

One of Vanderbilt's brokers says he does not believe Mr. Vanderbilt has sold his New York Central and Lake Shore. He sensibly remarks that if Mr. V. could not afford to hold securities of his own roads, which he is very familiar with, and controls, it is safe to conclude he would not care to hold stocks in strange corporations. If Vanderbilt were a man of ordinary means it would be safe to say that he could invest his money in other securities without difficulty, but he is supposed to be worth over $200,000,000, the increase on which may be estimated at $10,000,000 a year. If he has gone into other roads and railroad building, these investments probably represent nothing more than the increase in his wealth. Vanderbilt could build a structure like the Brooklyn bride every two years and then have more income than he could spend. The broker feels certain the millionaire still holds large blocks of stock of New York Central and the other roads in which he has so long been interested, simply because it is impossible to see how he could do better with his money.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—My 26	Last—My 25
Alt. & Ter. H.	100	74	74	74	74	74
Can. Pacific	600	61	61½	60⅞	61½	61
Canada So.	500	64¼	64¾	64¼	64½	64⅝
Central Pacific	9,721	74⅞	75⅛	74¾	75⅛	74⅞
Chicago & Alton	100	133½	133½	133	133	133
C., B. & Q.	1,010	123½	124	122⅞	124	122⅞
C., C., C. & I.	300	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69¼	69⅞
Ches. & Ohio	300	19½	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
Den. & Rio. G.	3,100	46¾	47¼	46⅞	47¼	46⅞
Del. & Hudson	600	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	108¼
D., L. & W.	25,100	124	124⅞	123⅞	124⅜	124½
Erie	3,400	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	35¼	35¼
E. Tenn. & Ga.	600	9	9	9	9	9⅛
do pfd	4,500	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18¾	18⅝
H. & St. J. pfd.	207	95	95	95	95	......
Jersey Central	7,300	78⅛	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	78⅛
Kan. & Texas	4,718	29¼	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	29⅜
Lake E. & West.	295	27½	27½	27½	27½	......
Lake Shore	2,914	108⅛	109	108¼	109	108⅝
Louis. & Nash.	5,300	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞
Mich. Central	500	93	93⅛	93	93⅞	93⅛
Minn. & St. L.	100	26	26	26	28	26⅛
do pfd	200	54	54	54	54	55
Mobile & Ohio	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
Missouri Pacific	850	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	103
Mut. Un. Tel.	100	19½	19½	19½	19½	......
Nash. & Chat.	400	54	54	54	54	......
New York Cen.	3,725	121¾	122¼	121½	122¼	122
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	41½	41½	41½	41½	41
Northern Pacific	2,705	49⅞	50	49⅝	50	50⅛
do pfd	600	86⅞	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	87
Northwestern	2,500	130	130⅛	129⅞	130⅛	130⅛
Ohio Central	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
Ont. & Western	400	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
O. Trans-Con	7,440	82½	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞	82⅞
Pacific Mail	100	42¼	42¼	42⅛	42¼	42⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	300	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	19¼
Reading	3,200	52¼	52⅞	51½	52⅞	52¼
Rich. & Dan.	300	61⅞	61⅞	61	61	......
Roch. & Pitts.	2,605	19½	21	19½	21	19⅜
Rock Island	500	122	123	121¾	122½	122
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	53½	53½	53½	53½	53
St. Paul	10,400	102½	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	102⅝
do pfd	600	119½	120	119½	120	119⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	2,600	45	45¼	45	45¼	45⅛
do pfd	100	104	104	104	104	......
St. Paul, M. & M.	2,600	119½	121	118¾	121	119¼
Texas Pacific	4,718	36	37	35⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Union Pacific	13,300	92¾	93⅛	92½	93½	93¼
Wabash	1,900	26¾	27¼	26⅛	27⅛	26⅞
do pfd	5,600	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42	41⅞
Western Union	1,200	82⅛	82½	82	82¼	82¼

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103⅝	L. & W. (ofd)	104¾
5s	102¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st	112
4½s	113⅝	Tex. Pac. l. g.	64¾
4s	119⅝	Tex. Pac. R. G.	82¾
Pacific 6s, 1895	127	Union Pac. 1st	114⅝
Central Pacific 1st	114½	Union P. l. g.	107⅞
Erie 2ds	98½	U. P. sinking funds	116

STATE SECURITIES.

Tenn. 6s	39¼	Virginia 6s, def'd	9¼
Tenn. 6s, new	39½	Missouri 6s	111½
Virginia 6s	38	Louisiana con.	64¾
Virginia con.	36¾	St. Joe	109

EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States	60	Adams	128
Fargo	124	American	92⅛

NEW YORK, May 26.—Money, 2@3; closed offered 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull but steady, 484½; sterling exchange, demand, 488.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—[Special.]—The market today has been quite strong and in almost all cases has recorded some gain from the opening quotations. There has been a rather small volume of business, but all efforts of the bears to break prices were resisted and an undertone of unmistakable firmness was displayed. The topic causing the most interest in the market just now is the authorized lease of Jersey Central to the Reading Company, and various conjectures are indulged in with reference to the ability of the latter to successfully carry out the provisions of the lease. Those who are in a position to know, and who have given the subject the most careful study, are positive in their belief that the lease will prove to be a very profitable enterprise to the Reading Company. Chancellor Runyan this morning dissolved the Receivership of the Jersey Central, and authorized its reversion to the Jersey Central authorities, and this afternoon the Board of Directors of the company met and formally received the company again into their own control. The only remaining obstacle now is the antagonistic attitude taken by some of the holders of the income bonds. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull and featureless; 57¼@57⅝. Reading was weak during the early hours, but later quite strong. The Northern Pacifics were steady, without any special feature. The closing is at the highest prices of the day.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 26—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 15-16; consols, account, 102.

Four-and-a-half bonds, 114¼.

Pennsylvania Central, 59¼; New York Central, 124¾; Erie, 35⅝; Reading, 27.

Amount bullion gone in, £27,000.

PARIS, May 26.—Rentes, 79f 90c.

HAVANA, May 27.—Exchange flat; on United States, 60 days, gold, 7¼@7¾ premium; do short sight, 8¼@8¾ premium; on London, 18¼@18¾ premium; on Paris, 4¼@5 premium.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—Exchange on New York steady and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were rather more active Saturday than the recent average, and the general tone was weaker. Oats were the heaviest article on the floor and wheat was the least so, corn and provisions being saggy, but did not break badly, as there were not so many sellers at the decline. The leading features of the day's trading were a free unloading by grain longs, large receipts of corn and oats (the latter immense), and a good shipping movement in wheat and corn. In the afternoon the curbstone feeling was easier all round.

The grocery market was without marked new features. There was a light movement and a pretty steady set of prices. The tendency in sugars was upward. There was continued quiet in dry goods, millinery, clothing, and boots and shoes. Not much activity was developed in the dried fruit and canned goods market. Fish were going out in a liberal way at full prices. The butter market was slightly more active and was steadier. Cheese remained dull. Oils were steady, with a fair business doing. Coal and pig-iron were inactive and weak.

Green fruits were moving actively, the fresh varieties holding firm and showing a fair supply. Eggs were firm at 16½@17c per doz. Building materials show a little more activity at the prices given elsewhere. Hides, grease, and tallow show only a moderate trade. Potatoes are steady for old, new showing more firmness. Seeds were quiet at about Friday's prices. Hay continued steady.

It is fair to presume that the millers of the Northwest do not own any flour.

A good many members of the Board of Trade would seem to be opposed to trading on the call, especially in grain. A petition to the Directors looking towards its elimination from Board-of-Trade transactions was circulated on 'Change.

The wheat-flurry here Friday afternoon is explained to have originated in a demand to fill shorts for a firm in St. Louis. Some of our local bulls "smelt a mice" on the instant and sought to take advantage of the circumstance. But they went too far. They loaded up with rather large quantities of wheat, some of which was sold out yesterday at a loss. Scheming does not always pay.

To tell the same story over and over again is sometimes as effectual as the invention of fresh news. Some such remark as that would seem to be in order with reference to estimates of wheat shortage.

With the present week the Board of Trade of this city resumes the publication of the full movement of produce from Chicago. It has been suspended now just four months, the "difficulty" having occurred Jan. 25 last.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
May	$19.12½	$.....@19.05	$19.02½
June	19.12½	19.02½@19.15	19.02½
July	19.27½	19.17½@19.42½	19.30
August	19.45	19.37½@19.60	19.40
Year	17.30	17.22½@17.30	17.22½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$11.60	$.....@11.57½	$11.57½
June	11.60	11.50 @11.62½	11.57½
July	11.72½	11.62½@11.80	11.70
August	11.62½	11.45 @11.67½	11.52½
Year	10.57½	10.40 @10.50	10.40
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, spot	$10.05	$.....@10.05	$10.05
Do June	10.07½	10.05 @10.10	10.05
Do July	10.25	10.17½@10.32½	10.17½
Do August	*10.37½	10.27½@10.42½	10.30
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, cash	$1.15¼	$.....@1.15	$1.15
No. 2 spring	1.13¼	1.12¾@1.13	1.12¾
No. 3 spring	95	.....@95	95
Regular May	1.13¾	1.12¾@1.13¾	1.13¼
Regular June	1.14¼	1.13¾@1.14¼	1.13¾
Regular July	1.16⅝	1.15¼@1.17¼	1.16
August	1.18¼	1.16¼@1.18	1.16¾
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	56¼	55½@ 55¾	56
High mixed	59¼	59 @ 59¼	59
Rejected	50	48 @ 52	50
New mixed	55¼	55 @ 55¾	55
May	56¼	55½@ 56½	56
June	57	56 @ 57	57¼
July	58¼	57½@ 58¾	59¼
August	59¾	57½@ 59¾	58
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	40¼	39 @ 39¾	38¾
May	40¼	38¾@ 40¼	38¾
June	40¾	38¾@ 40¾	38¾
July	40¼	39 @ 40¼	39¼
August	34¼	34 @ 34¾	34
RYE.			
No. 2	*63¼	63¼@ 64	*63¾
Rejected	....	....@	....
May	*63¼	....@ 63	*63
June	*64½	64½@ 65	*64¼
July	*68	67 @ 67½	*67
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	80	....@	80
No. 3 cash	54	....@	54
No. 3 May	54	....@	54

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1883.	Receipts 1882.	Shipments 1883.	Shipments 1882.
Flour, brls	8,357	5,345	6,446	3,964
Wheat, bu	14,295	10,278	188,528	23,004
Corn, bu	122,378	331,707	408,303	182,408
Oats, bu	142,836	93,135	138,195	56,880
Rye, bu	36,440	3,318	12,143	14,253
Barley, bu	9,569	7,563	3,569	1,000
Grass seed, lbs	65,620	77,150	4,320	70,182
Flaxseed, lbs	53,000	99,630	....	76,308
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	....	30,524
Cured meats, lbs	246,800	159,600	214,730	1,953,418
Canned meats, c's	....	....	630	....
Dressed beef, lbs	20,000	....	38,816	....
Beef, tcs	100	....	....	43
Beef, brls	....	....	31	404
Pork, brls	80	....	455	161
Lard, lbs	121,900	146,700	16,790	518,770
Cheese, lbs	129,940	....	28,075	....
Butter, lbs	245,060	188,451	35,080	186,100
Live hogs, No.	15,001	22,822	1,949	8,087
Cattle, No.	4,991	4,531	3,362	3,344
Sheep, No.	454	2,979	386	741
Hides, lbs	291,040	85,925	119,980	397,491
Wool, lbs	43,623	46,879	....	54,640
Coal, tons	2,933	6,721	1,372	1,282
Lumber, m ft	6,124	8,966	4,545	3,161
Shingles, m	3,769	3,980	139	1,069
Salt, brls	500	3,930	2,341	6,419

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during last week:

	May 26, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	May 27, 1882.
Flour, brls	59,136	64,012	52,410
Wheat, bu	114,315	116,583	74,583
Corn, bu	619,423	564,034	1,048,327
Oats, bu	571,779	400,125	596,043
Rye, bu	99,351	78,501	22,197
Barley, bu	67,814	121,188	61,714

The corresponding shipments were partially as follows:

	May 26, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	May 27, 1882.
Flour, brls	13,939	24,166	38,828
Wheat, bu	426,253	84,505	138,094
Corn, bu	1,808,364	2,098,711	785,762
Oats, bu	585,391	720,711	392,837
Rye, bu	34,882	77,018	31,970
Barley, bu	19,601	40,267	33,308

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 15 cars No. 2 wheat, 26 cars lower grades do; 190 cars contract corn, 72 cars new mixed, 91 cars lower grades (352 corn); 108 cars No. 2 oats, 121 cars lower grades do; 16 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars and 22,100 bu rejected do; 10 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars No. 4 do. Total (658 cars) about 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 98,461 bu wheat, 410,774 bu corn, 3,210 bu oats.

Lake freights were active Saturday, room for 380,000 bu corn and 45,000 bu wheat having been taken. Rates remained at 2c for corn and 2¼c for wheat to Buffalo.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 90,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 364,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 30,000 bu.

Cowles & Dunkley's circular says in regard to the absence of statistics of provision shipments: "An actual record of the number of cars of hog product loaded at the Stock-Yards during the last week shows an outgo of over 1,500,000 lbs of product daily, and while the bulk of the storehouses are at the Stock-Yards all are not, and from a knowledge of the facts we are justified in saying that about 12,000,000 lbs of hog product were taken from this city within the last week. This is not a bad showing, though it might be better. Some of the product went out on regular weekly orders, mainly from those houses having close connections abroad, but at the same time there was considerable purchased and sent out on new orders. The product consisted mainly of meats and pork, the proportion of lard being small."

A San Francisco dispatch to Mair & Dwight says the estimate of the California wheat crop is 1,750,000 tons, which will give a surplus for export of 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 tons. The weather is favorable, crop looking splendidly, and the country free sellers for future delivery.

The Toledo Produce Exchange circular is inclined to think that certain figures about the wheat crop are those of J. O. Mellen, and not those of the Millers' Association.

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to May 19:

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	Dec. '82-'83.
Pork, lbs	27,902,600	33,384,200	5,381,600
Bacon, lbs	258,378,390	268,190,802	9,812,412
Lard, lbs	138,021,031	152,452,023	14,430,992
Total	424,302,021	453,927,025	29,625,004

The following were the exports of the week ending May 19:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,240	2,561,544	2,156,875
Boston	123	278,333	884,080
Montreal	484	18,000	......
Philadelphia	..	750,000	825,750
Baltimore	..	12,350	......
New Orleans	4	1,650	110
Total	3,851	3,621,877	3,866,815
Previous week	4,346	3,805,103	3,109,029
Two weeks ago	2,889	5,897,024	2,555,373
Cor. week in 1882	4,253	5,586,520	2,705,610

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending May 19:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	58,476	224,137	518,364
Boston	36,261	38,905	106,984
Montreal	12,090	188,703	......
Philadelphia	12,980	......	287,636
Baltimore	3,675	132,547	162,754
New Orleans	86	35,092	174,406
Total	118,568	619,374	1,250,124
Previous week	136,264	538,596	1,371,727
Two weeks ago	130,544	797,789	1,222,589
Corresponding week 1882	125,825	473,300	226,457

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	69,214	358,836	973,981
Continent	2,467	254,735	261,767
South and Cent. America	8,600	......	9,269
West Indies	14,937	4,803	2,862
British Colonies	23,327	......	2,114
Other countries	23	......	140
Total	118,568	619,374	1,250,124

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 250 brls and 1,000 sacks springs, partly at $5.50; 500 brls and 400 sacks winters, partly at $4.87½@6.50; 1,000 sacks low grades at $3.50. Total about 2,400 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 5 cars bran at $10.25@11.25 free on board; 6 cars middlings at $12.12½@12.50 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 red at $1.15; 1 car No. 3 white at $1.00; 1 car rejected white at 75½c; 1 car rejected at 94c; 1 car by sample at $1.10 for No. 3 red on track; 7 cars do at 85½c for rejected white, and 95c for not graded free on board. Total about 6,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 15 cars No. 2 at $1.12¼@1.13; 4 cars No. 3 at 95c; 3 cars by sample at $1.03@1.04 for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 93½c@$1.04 for No. 3 free on board. Total about 13,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 55 cars and 83,000 bu No. 2 at 56¼@56¾c; 15 cars high mixed at 59@59¼c; 24 cars rejected at 48@52c; 37 cars new mixed at 55@55¾c; 12 cars new high mixed at 58@59c; 21 cars by sample at 45c for no grade, 49@53c for rejected, and 53@55c for ears on track; 31 cars do at 49½@53c for rejected and 59c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 207,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 3 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 39@39¾c; 7 cars No. 2 white at 41½@42c; 21 cars rejected white at 40@41½c; 37 cars by sample at 39@40c for rejected; 40@41c for rejected white; 38@41½c for No. 2, and 42½@43½c for No. 2 white on track; 225 cars do at 36½@38c for no grade; 38½@40c for rejected; 39@42c for rejected white; 39@41c for No. 2, and 41½@41¾c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 192,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 20 cars No. 2 at 63½@64½c; 5 cars by sample at 56@57c for rejected, and 65c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 12,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 3 at 54c; 2 cars by sample at 54@55c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 50c for No. 4 delivered. Total about 3,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 1,000 brls seller May at $19.05; 1,500 brls seller June at $19.02½@19.15; 21,250 brls seller July at $19.17½@19.42½; 12,250 brls seller August at $19.37½@19.60; 2,000 brls seller September at $19.57½@19.62½; 500 brls seller October at $19.65@19.75; 9,750 brls seller the year at $17.22½@17.30. Total, 48,250 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 500 tcs seller May at $11.57½; 10,000 tcs seller June at $11.50@11.62½; 27,500 tcs seller July at $11.62½@11.80; 11,000 tcs seller August at $11.45@11.67½; 3,250 tcs seller September at $11.45@11.52½; 2,500 tcs seller November at $10.47½@10.70; 8,000 tcs seller the year at $10.40@10.50. Total, 62,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100,000 lbs short ribs cash at $10.05, av. 50 lbs; 200,000 lbs do seller June at $10.05@10.10; 1,550,000 do seller July at $10.17½@10.32½; 550,000 lbs seller August at $10.17½@10.32½; 1,150,000 lbs do seller September at $10.37½@10.45; 2,500 pcs green hams, 16 lbs, at 11¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a fair trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5 @6
Red tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	2 @3

BUILDING MATERIALS—A good demand exists for common brick, with other articles active and firm:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per brl	30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.50
English Portland cement	4.25
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

BUTTER—There was a little more doing in this branch of trade, the recent marked decline in prices apparently having attracted the attention of buyers. The tone of the market was not firm, but it was steadier than for some days past. We quote:

Creamery fancy	21@22	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	18@20	Packing stock	9@10
Dairy, fancy	18@20	Inferior	7@ 9
Dairy, choice	17@18	Grease	5@ 6
Dairy, fair to good	14@15		

CHEESE—Remains without much activity. Orders numerous enough, but they are almost wholly for small quantities, no one seeming inclined to stock up at present prices. The feeling was weak:

Full cream, cheddar	12 @12½
Full cream, flat, two in a box	12½@13
Flat, slightly skimmed	10½@11
Skim, common to fair	8 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 6

EGGS—Were steady at 16½@17c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was generally reported quiet, with prices about steady:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fards	$ 5 @ 5½
Prunes, Turkish	6¾@ 7
Raisins, layers	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, London, layers	2.20 @2.30
Raisins, Valencias	7 @ 7½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.80 @1.85
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17 @ 17½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	8½@ 9½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	9 @ 9¾
Pitted cherries	29 @ 30

NUTS.

Filberts	11½@ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	8 @ 11

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 6½
Virginia	8¼@ 9½
Red Tennessee	6¾@ 7½

GREEN FRUITS—An active trade was reported:

Oranges, Messina, per box	$ 3.50@ 4.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.00
Apples, per brl	3.50@ 4.50
Cranberries, per box	4.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.50@ 2.50
Coconuts, per 100	3.50@ 4.00
Pineapples, per 100	15.00@20.00
Strawberries, per case	2.50@ 4.00
Cherries, per case	2.00@ 3.00
Peaches, per box	1.00@ 1.50

GROCERIES—Sugars were again strong. They are in fairly active demand and have an advancing tendency. Coffees, rice, sirups, etc., averaged steady:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	18 @23
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@14
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	11 @
Rio, prime to choice	10¼@11
Rio, fair to good	9 @ 9½
Rio, common	8¾@ 9
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾
Powdered	9⅝@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9@9⅜
A standard	9
A No. 2	8¾
C No. 1	8½
C No. 2	8¼
C No. 3	8
Yellow	7¼@ 7½
Yellow No. 1	7½

SIRUPS.

Corn	35 @36
Sugar	40 @50
Blackstrap	22 @23
New Orleans molasses	45 @65

HAY—Steady at about Friday's quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Dealers report a moderate business:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7¾
Part cured	7
Damaged hides	5¾@ 6
Green salted, bulls	5¾@ 6
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active trade at quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50@ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	25@ 27
Bar-tin	27
Solder	13@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper-bottoms, per lb	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	25
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	36
Planished, cut to size	38
Sheet-zinc	6@ 6¾
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.25@ 2.30
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12	13
American planished iron, "B"	9
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 10 per cent on Juniata and 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Remain steady at $3.25 rates.

OILS—There was a moderate movement in oils at uniformally steady prices, quotations remaining as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 18¾	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	13¾	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	10¾	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12¾	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	12¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	10¾	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	15	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	12¼	Bank	54
Lard, extra	90	Straits	55
Lard, No. 1	78	Turpentine	41
		Miners', white	57

POTATOES—In fair demand and good supply at 40@55c per bu by the car-lot on track. Southern potatoes, $2.50@4.00 per bu.

POULTRY—Steady at 10@11c for turkeys, 12@12½c for hens, and $2.00@3.00 for spring chickens.

SEEDS—A quiet trade, with the following sales reported: 182 bags timothy seed at $1.55@1.64; 2 cars and 130 bags flaxseed at $1.42½@1.43; 1 car Hungarian on private terms.

TALLOW—Steady at 8@8½c for city and 7¾@8c for country No. 1; No. 2, 7¾@7¾c. Sale on 'Change, 100,000 lbs city at 8c.

WHISKY—Quoted on a basis of $1.16 for distillers' goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,208	12,860	1,370
Tuesday	6,046	12,740	2,190
Wednesday	6,302	17,346	1,070
Thursday	8,628	16,340	761
Friday	4,913	15,001	454
Saturday	1,000	6,500	108
Total	32,797	80,787	5,863
Same week in 1882	20,020	137,657	8,085
Week ending May 19	33,430	82,268	7,305
Shipments—			
Monday	2,130	1,380	223
Tuesday	2,105	674	17
Wednesday	3,333	2,913	1,532
Thursday	4,407	2,287	673
Friday	3,925	1,942	366
Total	15,900	9,196	2,811

CATTLE—With continued heavy receipts and uniformly depressing advices from the Eastern and British markets prices of fat cattle have continued to work downward. In no corresponding two weeks were so many well-matured and well-fatted beeves thrown upon the market as for the two weeks ending with Saturday last. Had a larger proportion consisted of low and common grades, such as can be utilized by canners and butchers, the 33,000 head received during the last six days would not have so far exceeded the demand as to cause any important shrinkage in values, but with seven-eighths of the supply consisting of a class of stock good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade sellers were obliged to make concessions aggregating 25@35c. Exporters did but little, and as the Eastern markets have recently been drawing an unusually large percentage of their supplies from nearer home the wants of shippers were comparatively light; consequently business was exceedingly dull most of the week, and during Thursday the accumulations amounted to thousands. Most of these were worked off by the close of Saturday, however, and, anticipating a lighter run for the next few days, a steadier feeling was developed. Sales of shipping grades ranged from $5.00@6.35. Dressed-beef shippers operated principally at $5.25@5.65, shippers of live cattle at $5.50@6.00, and exporters at $6.00@6.30. The average quality of the offerings was, perhaps, never better, fair to choice droves of from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs comprising the bulk. Distillery-fed cattle were in light supply, with sales at $5.75@6.20 for steers.

Butchers' and canners' stock was more plentiful than for a number of weeks past, but the supply continues to fall short of the demand and prices continue dear in comparison with fat cattle. While the latter are 40@50c cheaper than a fortnight ago, cows, bulls, and thin steers are selling about as high as at any time. But it is only a little while now till the market for common grades will take a downward turn. Already Texas cattle are beginning to arrive with some freedom, and within the next two weeks they may be expected to come forward at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 per day. Trading was principally at $4.00@5.00 for cows, at $3.50@4.90 for bulls, and at $5.00@5.60 for steers. Some choice cows reached $5.50 and a few fine bulls went at $5.25@5.50. Scrubs sold as low as $2.50@3.00. Sales of Texas cattle were at $4.70@5.00 for grassers and at $5.00@5.40 for corn-fed.

Stockers sold to a little better advantage than during the previous week, owing to the very small number on sale. They were in light demand at $3.75@4.75. Feeders sold in a limited way at $5.00@5.50.

Saturday's market was fairly active and steady. Although the stale cattle added to the fresh receipts made a pretty full supply for the last day of the week about everything was disposed of. Following are the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.20@ 6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.00@ 6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.75@ 5.90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@ 5.65
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@ 5.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.75@ 7.50
Milch cows	20.00@65.00

HOGS—During Monday and Tuesday the market was strong. The arrivals were light, and an advance of 10c was easily gained. This improvement was lost the following two days, but subsequently the market again worked into a firm position and closed about 5c higher than the previous week, at $6.95@7.30 for poor to prime light, at $6.90@7.20 for inferior to good mixed, and at $7.20@7.55 for common to choice heavy. Packers secured all but about 10,000 of the hogs, the shipping demand being exceptionally small. The quality of the current receipts is remarkably good. The offerings are more uniform than usual, which is shown by the fact that most of the sales are within a range of 40c per 100 lbs.

There was a good packing demand Saturday, and the few thousand hogs in the pens were closed out early at prices ranging from $5.50@6.80 for skips and culls to $7.50 for choice heavy. Light weights sold principally at $7.10@7.25, and heavy mostly at $7.30@7.40.

SHEEP—Light supplies enabled holders to firmly sustain the advance of the previous week. There was demand for many more sheep than were offered, but not at materially higher prices. Not many shorn sheep have come forward as yet. We quote poor to extra wooled at $4.50@5.75, and poor to extra shorn at $3.00@5.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,200 head; supply very small; only small local and butcher trade; shipping grades nominal; good butchering cows and heifers, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, none; slow; only local demand; fair to good, $3.75@4.50; prime to choice, $4.60@5.25; Texans, $3.00@4.50; spring lambs, $1.50@3.00 per head.

HOGS—Slow; light shipping, $6.80@7.00; rough to good packing, $6.70@7.20; butchers' to extra, $7.20@7.35; receipts, 300; shipments, 1,500.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,500 head; market dull and lower; fair to good, $5.00@6.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200 head; run light; market steady and firm; 3 loads clipped sold at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; demand good; tending upward; good to choice Yorkers, $7.25@7.35; light do $7.00@7.20; pigs, $6.75@6.90.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; weak and slow; steers, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs, $5.00@5.70; stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.50; cows, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900 head; steady; very light to good heavy, $6.75@7.15; bulk sales, $6.90@7.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; good local demand; natives, from 85 to 113 lbs, $3.75@4.60.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $6.00@7.00; packing and butchers', $6.75@7.25; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 2,000.

LUMBER.

There was a fair demand at the cargo dock, and about all the cargoes were disposed of at the prices of the day previous.

The dealers reaffirmed the May list of yard prices, which is said to be cut by few firms at present. The list is as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$ 47.50
Same, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
A and B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	30.00@37.00
2x1 select	
First, second, and third clear and finishing	33.00@45.00
A to D stock boards, 12 inches	19.00@30.00
A to C box boards	31.00@46.00
A to G dressed flooring, 6-inch	23.00@36.00
Fencing flooring, 6-inch	16.00
Clear A B and C 4-inch flooring	23.00@33.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	21.50
A and B siding	18.00@20.50
Common boards, 14@18 ft	14.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	15.00
No. 2 boards, 18@20 ft	11.50@12.00
Fencing	12.00@14.50
A to C flooring strips	22.00@26.00
Pickets, common to fancy, dressed	8.00@18.50
2-in. battens, C. G. beveled, per 100 lin. ft	40
2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	13.55
Timber	14.00@20.10
2-in. cull plank	9.50
Shingles, extra A	3.60
Shingles, standard A	2.00
Lath	2.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 53s; long clear dull at 52s; short ribs dull at 55s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 58s 6d. Beef—Prime mess dull at 89s; India mess dull at 98s; extra India mess dull at 117s.

GRAIN—Corn—New mixed steady 5s 8s. Wheat—New Western winter firmer at 8s 11d.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; No. 2 California, 8s 11d@9s 2d; No. 1 do, 9s 3d@9s 6d; spring, 8s 6d@9s. Corn—5s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s. Lard—58s 6d.

LIVERPOOL—May 26.—COTTON—Dull; unchanged; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,650.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer.

BEEF—Extra India, 118s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 43s.

RESIN—Common, 4s 6d@4s 9d.

BUTTER—United States, finest, none here.

LONDON, May 26.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6¾d.

SPERM OIL—70@72s.

ANTWERP, May 26.—PETROLEUM—18¾@18¾f.

LONDON, May 26.—WOOL—10,200 bales of Port Phillip and Adelaide wool sold today, with good competition at full rates.

HAVANA, May 27.—SUGAR—Market firm; closed strong with an upward tendency, although there were some larger sales than last week. Holders were even more reluctant to sell; molasses sugar, 86 to 89 deg. polarization, 7@7¾ reals, gold, per arrobe; muscovado, common to fair, 7@7¾ reals; centrifugal, 92 to 96 polarization, hhds, bags, and boxes, 8¼@9 reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 55,800 boxes, 145,200 bags, and 108,500 hhds; receipts during the week, 2,900 boxes, 9,300 bags, 6,100 hhds; exports for the week, 3,900 boxes, 5,230 bags, 5,350 hhds, including 2,530 bags and 4,750 hhds to the United States.

MOLASSES—Quiet; 50 polarization, 5¾ reals, gold, per keg.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, $40.50@42.50, currency, per cwt. Jerked beef nominal; 35@35½ reals, currency, per arrobe. Hams—American sugar-cured, $47.50@48.75, currency, per quintal for Northern and $52.50@53.50 for Southern. Lard in kegs, $35.50@36.50, currency, per quintal; in tins, $39.50@40.50.

BUTTER—Superior American, $63.00@64.00, currency, per quintal.

FLOUR—$28.50@30.50, currency, per brl for American.

TALLOW—$21.00@21.50, currency, per quintal.

WAX—Yellow, $11.25@12.75, gold, per arrobe.

HONEY—3@3¾ reals, gold, per gallon.

LUMBER—Firmer; shooks dull; box, 8@25 reals. Hoops—Quiet; long shaved, $45.00@52.00 currency per M.

BEANS—White navy, 26¼@27¼ reals currency per arrobe.

HOGSHEADS—Sugar, 17@18 reals; molasses, 19@20 reals; empty hogsheads, $2.25 gold.

CORN—9¾@10 reals currency per arrobe.

TOBACCO—Chewing, $51.00@55.00 gold per quintal. Leaf dull; partido fillers, $45.00 gold per 100 lbs; Vuelto Abago fillers, $70.00@78.00; Spanish gold, $203.00.

FREIGHTS—Active and firmer, with an upward tendency, but not quotably higher; vessels in demand for United States; only three unchartered vessels in port.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 26—12 m.—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat steady. Corn firm. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Pork, 88s. Lard, 58s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 52s 6d; short clear, 56s. Tallow dull at 43s. Cheese, 63s. Beef dull at 118s. Weather in England wet.

LONDON, May 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn firm. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn firm. Weather in England wet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26.—COTTON—Dull and easier; 10⅝@11⅛c; futures weak; May, 10.77c; June, 10.78c; July, 10.75c; August, 10.78c; September, 10.48c; October, 10.21c; November, 10.12c; December, 10.14c.

FLOUR—Steady. Receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 4,100; super State and Western, $3.50@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash grades 1@1¼c stronger and higher; options opened ¼@⅜c better, afterwards ruled weaker, receded ¾@1¼c, closing steady; receipts, 70,600 bu; exports, 28,000; ungraded spring, $1.05; ungraded red, $1.09@1.23½; No. 3 do, $1.16; No. 2 red, $1.22@1.22⅝, elevator; ungraded white, 94c@$1.24; steamer No. 2 do, 94c; No. 2 do, $1.08; No. 2 red, May, sales 112,000 bu at $1.22¼@1.22¾, closing at $1.22¾; June, sales 808,000 bu at $1.22⅝@1.23, closing at $1.22¾; July, sales 2,872,000 bu at $1.24¼@1.25¼, closing at $1.24¾; August, sales 2,200,000 bu at $1.26¼@1.27¾, closing at $1.26¾; September, sales 3,880,000 bu at $1.27¼@1.28¾, closing at $1.27¾; October, sales 72,000 bu at $1.29@1.29¾, closing at $1.29¾. Corn—Cash steady; options opened firm, afterwards fell off ¼@⅜c, closing weak; receipts, 100,600 bu; exports, 290,000; ungraded, 49@65c; No. 3, 63c; steamer, 63¾@65c; No. 2, 65c@66c; yellow, Western, 66c; No. 2, May, 65¼@65¾c, closing at 65¼c; June, 65@65½c, closing at 65¼c; July, 66¼@67¼c, closing at 66¼c; August, 67¾@68⅝c, closing at 67¾c; September, 68¼@69¼c, closing at 68⅝c.

HAY—Quiet and weak.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, $7.00@7.35. Sugar in good demand; firm; refined firmer; C, 7⅜@7⅞c; extra C, 7¾@7⅞c; white extra C, 8c; yellow, 6⅞@7¼c; yellow C, 7⅛@7⅜c; granulated, 9c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm; domestic, 5@7c; Rangoon, 5@5¼c; Patna, 5½c; Java, 5½@6c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, $1.05⅜.

TALLOW—Stronger; 7 15-16@8c.

RESIN—Dull and weak; $1.65@1.70.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 37½@38c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher; firm; 18¼@19c.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 21@25c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; new mess pork, $20.00; options wholly neglected. Beef dull and weak. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, 11¼c. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.70@11.75; May, $11.70; June, $11.65@11.71; July, $11.78@11.80; August, $11.65@11.70; September, $11.65.

BUTTER—Dull; depressed; 10@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Dull and weak; common, $4.40@4.45.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn is weaker and dull, and to sell lower prices have to be accepted; high mixed, 73c; steamer, yellow, 73c; No. 2 mixed, 71c; steamer mixed, 69¾c. Oats are dull and lower to sell. The general tone is weaker: No. 1 white, 56c; No. 2 white, 55½c; No. 3 white, 53½c; No. 1 mixed, 55½c; No. 2 mixed, 51c. At the call there were sales of six cars June No. 2 white oats at 54c, three cars at 53¾c, six cars at 53c; sixteen July No. 2 white do at 55c; 10 cars June export No. 2 mixed corn at 71¾c, 10 cars at 70¾c, 3 cars at 70⅝c, 3 cars at 70¼c. The closing bids were as follows: July No. 2 white oats, 53c, cash; No. 3 white do 5[illegible]c, May 51c, June 51c; July 51c cash; No. 2 mixed do 49c, May 49c, June 49c, July 49¾c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed 71¾c, May 71½c, June 71¾c, July 71½c; cash steamer 7[illegible]c, May 70¼c, June 70⅞c, July 70½c; local cash No. 2 mixed 70c, June 69¾c, July 70¼c, cash steamer 69¾c, May 68¾c, June 69c, July 70¼c.

FLOUR—Market unchanged; demand dull and prices nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and steady; demand fair; mess, $20.50@21.00; prime mess, $21.00@21.50; extra prime, $17.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; 12c for Western and 11¾c for city. Hams, 13¾c for Western and 13c for city. Live hogs, 7¾@8c; dressed hogs, 9¼@9½c. Beef—Fairly active at quotations; mess and extra, $12.00@14.00; plate and extra, $15.00@16.50. Fresh beef shade easier; steers, 9@9¾c; hinds, 11@12c; fores, 6@7¼c.

BUTTER—Market dull and easy, with prices in buyers' favor; extra creamery, 22@23c; good do, 21c; best Northern dairy, 21@22c; best Western do, [illegible]@18c; best ladle nominal at 14@15c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole in good demand, with prices firm. Buenos Ayres light, 21@22c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common hides, light, 20@21c; middle, 20@23½c; heavy, 20@22c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged, 17@19c; acid light, 20½@21c; middle, 22@23c; heavy, 20@24½c; good damaged, 20½@22c. Good demand for union tanned, with prices firm. Light backs, 34@35½c; middle backs, 35@36c; middle backs, heavy, 37@38c; light crop, 32@32½c; middle crop, 31@33c; bellies, 14½@15c. Calcutta buffalo leather is selling well at 20½@21c for light and middle weights and 16@19c per lb for damaged. Rough upper leather rules quiet and firm at 21@27c per lb for hemlock, as to quality, the latter for choice lots suitable for card finish. Rough calfskins are quiet at 45@50c, as to quality, the latter for choice lots. Finished calfskins remain firm at 60@90c, as to quality, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather continue in fair demand. No. 1 tanned sheepskins, 25@45c; oak harness leather, 33@43c; hemlock, 33@37c; wax, 15@21c; kip, 16@19c; flesh splits, 20@25c; other splits, 22@23c; light buff 13@16c, medium 17@19c, heavy 18@19c, grain 11@21c. Hides—The market has ruled quiet at unchanged prices. The principal transaction of the week has been a sale of 7,000 dry Monte vidos at 23¼c. Other sales include 4,000 dry Cordovas at 22@22½c; 2,000 heavy Texas at 17c; 500 Texas kips at 16½c; 1,000 dry Western at 14@17c; 1,000 light dry Western at 15¼@18½c; and several small lots of wet salted Western at 8c for prime buffs and 7@7¼c for seconds at the West. In tanned goat and sheep skins we note sales of 50 bales goat and 65 bales sheep within the range of 65@70c and 52½@60c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business up to this time has been quite satisfactory so far as heavy goods are concerned. The season opened early and large contracts have been placed. For light grades the demand has been rather backward, but it is now steadily improving. The South and Southwest are buying liberally, and the indications are that the business with these sections will be larger than last year. The prospect generally is quite promising and there is no good cause for complaint.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—[Special.]—The wheat market closed today after a week of unusual fluctuations and excitement. The week opened with a quiet tone and with dull advices from abroad; not even the bullish tone of reports concerning the condition and prospects of the growing winter wheat had any appreciable influence. Prices eased off till Wednesday, when No. 2 July sold down to $1.11¼. The following day, however, the tone of the market suddenly and decidedly changed, and a sharp advance of 3c took place, the Milwaukee market following closely the influence of those at St. Louis and Toledo. The shorts made active efforts to cover, and the discovery was made that there was comparatively little wheat for sale. The excitement and fluctuations continued till today. Wheat opened strong this morning, and ½c higher than the closing figures of yesterday, with an unsettled and excited feeling. The opening price was $1.16¾ for July No. 2. The market broke rapidly to $1.15¼, rallied to $1.16¼, and fluctuated between these two extremes with a fair volume of business. June ranged 2¾@2⅞c below July, selling from $1.14 down to $1.13½, and fluctuating within this range. On 'Change the market weakened again, and June sold from $1.13¾ to $1.12¾, and July from $1.15⅝ to $1.15¾. June closing at $1.13⅛, and July at $1.16.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat easier and irregular; No. 2, $1.12; May, $1.12; June, $1.12¾; July, $1.15¾; September, $1.16¾. Corn firmer and in fair demand; No. 2, 56¼c. Oats lower; No. 2, 39c; white, 40¾c. Rye higher; No. 1 wanted at 64c; No. 2, 62c. Barley dull and lower; No. 3 spring, extra, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $19.00 cash and June; $19.25 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.60 cash and June; $11.70 July.

HOGS—Steady; $6.80@7.30.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo quiet but steady at 2¼c.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Easier.

EGGS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; barley, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; barley, 4,600 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed and white, 65@66c; no yellow here. Oats quiet and weak; 53@54c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.80@2.90.

HAY—Quiet; quoted common, $10.00@12.00; prime, $15.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $19.75. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, 11¾c; keg, 11¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand but at lower rates; shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 9¼c; long clear, 11¼c; clear rib, 11¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady with a fair demand; choice canvased, 13¼@14c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¼@10¼c. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common, 6¾@6⅞c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅜c; yellow clarified, 8@8¼c; choice white clarified, 8¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 5@6c.

BRAN—Easier; 87½c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude and do summer yellow dull and unchanged.

Markets nominally unchanged. The heavy rain checked the business.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—FLOUR—Moderate demand; Minnesota extras, $5.45@6.00; Pennsylvania family, $5.00; Ohio, $5.80@6.20; Indiana straight, $6.00; winter patent, $5.90@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@6.75. Rye flour quiet at $3.87½@3.90.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet and closed steady; steamer red, elevator, $1.12@1.13; No. 3 red do, $1.15; No. 2 in do, $1.20@1.21; No. 1 red do, $1.23@1.24; No. 2 red, May, $1.20@1.21¼; June, $1.21¾@1.21¾; July, $1.23 @1.23¾; August, $1.23¾@1.24. Corn—Options lower and closed barely steady; car-lots quiet; No. 3, 64@65c; steamer, 64@67¼c; sail mixed, May, 66¼@66c; June, 65@66¼c; July, 66¾@67½c; August, 68@68¼c. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2 mixed, 45@45½c; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3 white, 48@49c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady; new mess, $20.75@21.00; prime mess, $20.00@20.50. Hams—Smoked, 14@14½c. Lard—City refined, $12.00@12.25; steam, $11.87½.

BUTTER—Dull and easy at 7@24c.

EGGS—Quiet; 17@19c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 12½c; fair to good, 11¼@12c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 77,500 bu; oats, 24,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 163,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened firm, closed steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and May, $1.21@1.21¼; June, $1.21¾@1.21¾; July, $1.23¼@1.23½; August, $1.28¾@1.28¾. Corn—Western mixed, spot, 65¼@65¾c; June, 64¾@65c; July, 66¾@67¼c; August, 67¼@67⅝c. Oats quiet and steady. Rye dull and nominal.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull, but steady for jobbing lots.

BUTTER—Dull and nominal; Western, packed, 13@20c; creamery, 20@23c.

EGGS—Quiet; 17@18c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7¼@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@9¼c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, steady; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 1s 3d; grain, 2d asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,826 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 3,400 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 455,800 bu; corn, 125,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—FLOUR—Strong; higher; family, $4.85@5.00; choice, $5.45@5.55; fancy, $5.85@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat very unsettled; opened higher; advanced, reacted, closed lower; No. 2 red, $1.19@1.19¼ cash; $1.19@1.19¼, closing at $1.19¼, June; $1.22@1.22¼, closing at $1.19¾, July; $1.22¼@1.23, closing at $1.20¼, August; $1.24 down to $1.21¼, September; $1.20¼@1.20¾, closing at $1.18¾, year; No. 3 red, $1.10@1.10¾. Corn lower; slow; No. 2 mixed, 51¼c down to 51¾c cash; 52¼@51⅝c June; 54⅜@55⅜c July; 55⅜@55c August; 47¼@47¼c year. Oats dull and lower; 41c cash; 40¼c June; 40c July. Rye nominal. Barley dull; 55@75c.

LEAD—Quiet; 4¼c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $2.60.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and lower to sell; only small peddling trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 108,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat unsteady; weaker; No. 1 white, $1.13; No. 2 do, 99c; rejected, 80c; No. 2 red, cash $1.13¼; June, $1.18; July, $1.19¾; August, $1.20¾; September, $1.22¾; October, $1.24; year, $1.17¾; January, $1.27; No. 3 red, $1.15; rejected, $1.00. Corn dull but firm; No. 2, cash, 58¼c; rejected, 54½c; no grade, 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash, 45½c; July, 45c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, cash and June, $1.17¾; July, $1.19¾; August, $1.20¾; September, $1.21¾; October, $1.23¾; year, $1.17¾. Corn easier; No. 2, cash and May, 58c; June, 58¼c; July, 59c bid, 59¾c asked. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 45c; July, 45c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; $1.14 spot; $1.16 August. Corn weaker; 55c spot, 58¾@59¾c August; 60c September. Oats lower at 43@44c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm. Lard quiet at $11.65. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 11¼c; clear, 11¾c.

WHISKY—Steady $1.13.

BUTTER—Western Reserve lower; 16c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu; excited; higher; No. 2 red fall, 97c cash; 98c June; 99¾@100¼c July; 97c the year. Corn—Receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu quiet; 43¼c cash; 43½c June; 43¾@46 July. Oats slow; 40c cash; no options.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.13.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—PETROLEUM—Important influences have been at work upon the oil market since the close yesterday, and through the medium of the put and call market a bull movement of no small proportions has been inaugurated, and from present indications the market will open with a boom tomorrow at $1.10, an advance of nearly 4c over Saturday's closing price. The cause is assigned in the fact that the production of the Forest County wells has during the last few days shown a heavy decline. This, coupled with the failure of important test wells in what was considered good territory and the steady falling off in the production in all of the old and new fields, has given the market a strong upward turn, and it is not possible to predict how high the price will go. The coming oil report, as outlined, is very bullish in tone, and everything seems to indicate that oil will not again soon go below the dollar market. At the put and call market last night and today $5.00 per 1,000 was freely paid to call oil at $1.10 tomorrow. Calls for at least 100,000 brls at that price have been sold on the Bradford market. The pirates are in their glory. It is safe to presume that if the market opens at $1.10 it may possibly react, but everything indicates an advancing market.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 26.—PETROLEUM—Firm and advancing; opens at $1.05¾; highest, $1.06¾; lowest, $1.05¾; closed, $1.06¾; clearances, 2,847,000 brls; total runs Friday, 81,600; total shipments, 68,426; charters, 96,111.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 26.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.05¾; closed at $1.06¾; transactions, 3,093,000 brls. from $1.05¾ to $1.06¾.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—PETROLEUM—Strong and higher; United certificates closed at $1.06¾; refined, 7⅝@7¾c. Philadelphia delivery.

The afternoon session opened strong at $1.06¾, and advanced steadily, closing at $1.06¾. The feeling was bullish, and great excitement prevailed. Trading was heavy, the sales aggregating 2,046,000 brls.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 1,335 bales; gross, 1,378; exports, Great Britain, 2,921; sales, 1,550; stock, 152,791.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 26.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; net receipts, 227 bales; sales, 300; stock, 41,903.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¼c; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 400; shipments, 1,400; stock, 33,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 10c; receipts, 288 bales; shipments, 1,000; stock, 28,008; sales, 550.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26.—TURPENTINE—Firm; 33c bid.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Bariloche Pass, between Chili and the Argentine territory, which has been recently discovered, had long been searched for; but the astuteness of the Indians in time of peace and the precautions taken by them in time of war have hitherto prevented it becoming known to Argentines and Chilians. The Jesuits were aware of its existence, and a century and a half ago unsuccessfully explored for the entrance to it in all directions; while Pessis, author of the map of Chili, confidently asserted that the easiest route between the Atlantic and Pacific would become known as soon as the Argentines drove the Indians from the plains and mountains. The discovery of this pass places the Pacific within seventy miles, by an easy road, of the extreme western Argentine outpost at Lake Nahuelhaupi; and it will now be possible to construct a railroad from the Gulf of San Matias, Patagonia, on the Atlantic, across the pampas and through this pass to Chili, on the Pacific, which will be less than one-half the length of that now in course of completion from Buenos Ayres to Santiago, via Mendoza. It is difficult to overestimate the value of this discovery, as it will certainly have an immediate effect in promoting the development of the vast plains of Southern Argentine and Patagonia, and of the regions which are now being for the first time explored and opened to civilization by Argentine and Chilian soldiers.

The Port Garrison.

HAVANA, Cuba.—The distinguished physician, Señor D. Antonio José Romay, assistant and honorary member, Board of Health, and Faculty of the Port Garrison, certifies that rheumatism and neuralgia have, by the use of the great pain cure, St. Jacobs Oil, been cured in a few days.

DROPS OF WATER.

Mr. Joseph G. Bicknell, No. 842 Main street, Cambridgeport, Mass., writes, April 27, 1883: "I have been terribly afflicted for a number of years with gravel and kidney disease. My urine contained brick-dust deposits, and at times I could not pass my water except in drops and with great pain; and have had to get up as many as fifteen times during the night. I tried several physicians; they did me no good, but a friend of mine, who had used Hunt's Remedy, told me to get a bottle and try it. He had been cured of a severe case similar to mine, and that others had used Hunt's Remedy in Cambridge and pronounced it a medicine of real merit. After being repeatedly urged I purchased a bottle, and before I had used all of it I passed a stone as large as a pea, followed by smaller ones. I have used in all ten bottles, and it has completely cured me. My kidneys are in excellent condition, and for one of my age (68) sixty-eight years, I can truly say I feel like a young man with strength and vitality. My family use the Remedy, and would not be without it, and never fail to recommend it to our friends and neighbors in Cambridge and Boston. You are at liberty to use my name in praise of the best kidney and liver medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

"DID WONDERS FOR ME."

The above words are from Mr. Lewis Keen, No. 9 Highland avenue, Maiden, Mass., April 28, 1883. He says: "I have been troubled for years with kidney and liver complaint, followed by gravel, with severe pains in my back and groins. I had great trouble in passing water, it being scanty, and accompanied by terrible burning, the vessel being coated with brick-dust deposit. I was recommended to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had been completely cured of a similar trouble. I purchased a bottle at the druggist's, and commenced to improve at once. I have used but two bottles, and it has done wonders for me—no more kidney trouble, no more pain. It has given me new life, and I would not be without Hunt's Remedy at any price. It is all that it is recommended to be, and I cheerfully give this testimony for the benefit of the many sufferers from kidney disease and gravel."

THE CLERGY!

PAINFUL CASE OF TETTER.

I have for 25 or 30 years been a sufferer from DRY TETTER. It developed itself on different portions of my body, extending to my feet and hands, causing them to itch intolerably and to crack. It was so painful that I was compelled to wear India Rubber gloves day and night for months at a time. After consulting the best physicians, and using all the remedies which came to my notice without relief, I commenced the use of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, and am happy to say that there is scarcely a vestige of the disease left. At no time in 25 years have I felt such relief and freedom from disease, and I cheerfully recommend Swift's Specific to all similarly afflicted.

J. R. BRANHAM, Macon, Ga.

Bronchitis and Minister's Sore Throat CURED!

I was laid low by an attack of Bronchitis and Minister's Sore Throat, and my life was almost despaired of, when my doctor said try S. S. S. I hesitated for some time, but I was afraid of being permanently laid aside from the active duties of my ministry, I decided to give the preparation a fair trial, and after persevering in its use I found complete relief, and am enjoying excellent health. I am clearly of the opinion that Swift's Specific is one of the best Alteratives and Blood Purifiers in existence, and I take pleasure in recommending its fine curative qualities to others afflicted as I was.

H. C. HORNADY.

$1,000 Reward!

Will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on Analysis of 100 bottles of the S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, ATLANTA, GA.

☞ Write for the little Book, which will be mailed free.

Price: Small size, $1.00 per bottle. Large size (holding double quantity) $1.75 bottle. All Druggists sell it.

KEMMERICH'S Extract of Meat

Manufactured at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic. Not Genuine unless bearing the signature of Prof. D. KEMMERICH in red ink across Label.

SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists. Witthoff, Marsily & Co., 55 Broadway, N. Y. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

THE COURTS.

Items.

In the case of Scott and others against the Manufacturers' Equitable Association the Receiver filed a report Saturday before Judge Blodgett, showing that he had cash and notes to the amount of $17,472.57 on hand, $5,848.58 being cash; also "penalty notes" $53,500, and "dividend notes" $16,409.

The motion for a new trial before Judge Smith in the case of Patrick F. Ryan against C. W. & E. Pardridge was overruled Saturday, and judgment entered for $11,450.

Judgments by confession were entered up Saturday in the Superior Court against Bernhard and Simon Goldstein in favor of Pauline Feldmann for $7,116.25, and in favor of Joseph Gutman for $6,356.25.

Sarah Earl commenced a suit in trespass against Patrick J. Terry to recover $5,000 damages.

Petitions were filed by the City of Chicago to condemn land for opening Elias court from its present southern terminus to Lyman street, for opening Warren avenue through Blocks 25, 26, and 27 in Lee's Subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, and for opening Walnut street from California avenue to Francisco street.

Robert Alexander commenced suit to recover $15,000 damages of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company; order for Clerk to report various claims agst. road which have been alld. by court, etc.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—694, Gates Iron Co. vs. ——; lv. to deft. to file amended ans. and order to give copy to complt.—Jenkins vs. Wilshire; dis. c. c.

Law orders—4, Pugsley vs. McEllimey; submitted to court.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

3,069—William H. Bews vs. Propeller Ida M. Torrent; libel for wages, $72.30. W. H. Condon, proctor.

Bankruptcy—1,976, State Ins. Co.; assg. ordered to settle with four stockholders by payment of 22½ per cent and costs of suit.

Superior Court—New Suits.

87,066—Pauline Feldmann vs. Bernhard Goldstein and Simon Goldstein; confession of judgment, $7,116.25. Moses & Newman, attys.

87,067—Joseph Gutman vs. same; confession of judgment, $6,356.25.

87,068—Garnishment; suppressed for service.

87,069—Johanna Keenan vs. James Keenan; bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. C. F. Remick, solr.

87,070—Suppressed for service.

87,071—Sarah Earl vs. Patrick J. Terry, Joseph Kinney, and Ira Barchard. Case, $5,000. W. S. Johnson, atty.

87,072—In re petition of City of Chicago to condemn land for opening Elias court from its present southern terminus to Lyman street. Frank Adams, atty.

87,073—In re petition of City of Chicago for condemning land for opening an alley through Sublot 1 of Lot 4, Block 55, in C. T. Sub. of blocks in N. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14. Same atty.

87,074—In re petition of City of Chicago to condemn land for opening an alley in Block 1 of McGrath's Addition to Chicago. Same atty.

87,075—In re petition of City of Chicago to condemn land for opening Warren avenue through Blocks 25, 26, and 27, in Lee's Sub. S. W. ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13. Same atty.

87,076—In repetition of City of Chicago to condemn land for opening Walnut street from California avenue to Francisco street. Same atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—8,281, Dinet vs. Martin, demr. to plea of nil debit of McGuire sustd.—8,593, Mason vs. Walkinstein; by stip. time to file bill ex. extd. five days from date.—8,639, Nat. L. Ins. Co. vs Ettinger; by agreet. time extd. one week.

Judgments—3,806, Patrick F. Ryan vs. Charles W. and Edwin Pardridge; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. for plff. $11,450; appl.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Judgments—9,469, George Leslie et al. vs. William T. Allen, Erastus N. Bates, Samuel W. Barrett, and Charles H. Curtis; plea withdrawn and judgt. for plff. $2,635.41.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—7,354, Nayman vs. Sylvan, by stip. time to file bill ex. extd. 15 days.—9,406, Hubbard vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.; rule on plff. to reply by 1st day Sep. term.

Judgments—3,474, McLein vs. City; mo. plff. dis. p. c. and judgt.—7,082, Margaret Dorman vs. Alice and John Coxr; judgt. for plff. $35.—7,874, William T. Crook vs. Belford, Clarke & Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $1,035; appl.—7,984, George Roesner, admr., vs. C. & E. Ill. R. R. Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $1,118; appl.—7,895, Andrew Bjornson vs. Murry Nelson; mo. n. t. by plff. denied and judgt. $57.50; appl. by plff.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—8,358, Dean vs. Whipple; mo. plff. dis. c. c.—9,364, Adams vs. Proudfoot, set aside and lv. to fill new plea in five days, etc.—9,118, Elgin P. Co. vs. Boles; removed to U. S. Cir. Court.—9,360, E. B. P. Co. vs. Allen; same ord.—9,248, Lehmann vs. Chicago Herald Pub. Co.; deft. withdraws dmr. to narr. and lv. to pld. in 10 days.—9,560, Thomas vs. Ricketts; by stip. dis. n. c.—8,756, Taylor vs. Mer. Dispatch F. T. Line; by stip. dis. n. c.

Judgments—9,084, M. A. Armstrong vs. Dennis O'Callaghan; judgt. for plff. $825; appl.—3,398, Coleman vs. W. Clement Park Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt., and ord. for writ of possession; appl.—9,059, Thomas F. Wheeler vs. Cleveland Coöperative Stove Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $2,076.56; appl.—9,116, Albert P. Lawrence vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.; same and judgt. $8,000; appl.—9,096, John D. Parsons et al. vs. Edward J. Hill and Henry S. Austin; same and judgt. $1,393.13; appl.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

44,861—A. E. Small et al. vs. J. C. McLachlan. Appeal.

44,862—Andrew Hesser vs. Rosina K. Hesser. Bill for divorce for desertion. Randall H. White, solr.

44,863—Edward Hildreth vs. Henry F. T. Vehmeyer and Mrs. E. Schoenck. Appeal.

44,864—H. J. C. Meissner vs. Fred Nehls. Appeal.

44,865—T. R. Handy et al. vs. O. A. Christie and —— Conkling. Attcht. $587.50. I. K. Boyesen, atty.

44,866—John Marder et al. vs. Charles Woodward and L. A. Woodward. Attcht. $531.90. M. Bryant, atty.

44,867—George Deacon vs. James Fitzpatrick. Asst., $5,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

44,868—Bill withheld for service.

44,869—John N. Hills vs. Christiana Rock. Confession of judgt., $150. Smith & Burgett, attys.

44,870—Robert Alexander vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Case, $15,000. W. S. Felker, atty.

44,871—Lizzie Kleaver vs. Eva M. Kean. Appeal.

44,872—Charles H. Thompson vs. William Riley, William Skakel, Michael Mallony, and William Meade Sr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—2,275, Bathrob vs. Hurlbut; mo. n. t. sustd.—3,748, Town of Lake View vs. Young; lv. to make addtnl. defts.—4,678, McLaughlin vs. Cutler; rule. extd. 28th.—3,107, Mueller vs. Specht; by stip. dis. n. c.—34,405, Stoelke vs. Pa. Co.; redocketed.—4,527, Wilkinson vs. Sherman; death of plff. sug. and exr. made party plff.; lv. to introduce under gen. issue any matter which might be specially pleaded.

Judgments—1,351, Nathan Davis vs. John W. Garvey; judgt. for plff., $83.55; appl.—4,789, Johanna Stouk et al. vs. Simon Greenebaum; same, $664.04.—3,349, Henry S. Gail vs. Benjamin L. Pearse; same, $337.17.—3,499, George Lavis vs. James Stokes; finding for plff. vs. James Stokes $27 and for deft. Margaret Stokes, and judgt.; appl. by James Stokes.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—301, Boller vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. con. to next Saturday.—672, Jenkins vs. Village of Jefferson; by agreet. time to file bill ex. extd. 10 days.

Judgments—694, Maria L. J. Russell vs. Cyrus H. McCormick; ver., deft. guilty and $1,000 das.; mo. n. t. by both parties.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders.—1,912, Laing vs. Laing; deflt.—1,481, McLeod vs. McLeod; E. B. Payne withdraws as solr., and H. B. Stevens sub.—1,848, Lamphear vs. Lamphear; con. to July term.—1,981, Jacobson vs. Kofoid; ref. to Waller.—1,719, Durham vs. Burk; C. J. Kavanaugh apptd. recvr., bond $1,000.—1,916, Gilbert vs. Gow; T. C. Whitesides apptd. guard. ad lit.—2,051, Bodil vs. Uteg; ord. for complete record.—2,041, Davison vs. Davison; lv. to amd. bill and deflt.—398, Hess vs. Hess. deflt.—1,810, Harding vs. Harding; deflt.

Decrees.—634, Scott vs. Harris; decree for rehearing and set for calr.—592, Lovi vs. Berry; decree, and appl. by defts.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,063, Galloway vs. Hooke; lv. to amd. bill in 3 days.—1,445, Marshall vs. Fies; service accepted and deflt. of Samuel Fies.—939, Perkins vs. Perkins; ord. for alias sums.—1,980, Booth vs. Pederson; ref. to Waller.—1,978, Edick vs. Edick; deflt.—34,367, People ex rel. Voss vs. Voss; hg. con. to 28th.—1,622, Pratt vs. Peabody; mo. to dissolve injunction denied; inj. to be retained until final hg.

County Court—New Suits.

4,049—Coffin, Devoe & Co. vs. Charles G. Anderson. Attch. $43.64. F. R. Grover, atty.

4,050—Petition of George V. Reichhold to restore record of naturalization.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—4,004, Allen vs. Dennis; pled. on calr. as 3384.—3,401, Swigart vs. Kings Co. F. Ins. Co.; ord. of disml. vacated and cause reinstated.—4,017, Ingraham vs. Curtis; mo. plff. lv. to amd. narr.—3,928, in re Shotka et al.; by consent, etc., proceed. dis. and assgne. to return assets and be discharged.—3,862, Strickler vs. Stevens; con.—4,010, N. W. Electric Gas Lighting Co. vs. Doane; deft. and judgt. set aside and rule on plff. to file bill partic. in 20 days.—3,512, Hearts vs. McGuire; redocketed.—4,002, in re Wolfran; mo. to dis. petn. denied; hg. con. to June 2.—4,000 Amerson vs. Hecox; rule on E. S. Austin, Town Clerk S. Chicago, to produce ballot-box before notary on May 28.—4,039, in re Reichhold; order restoring record.—3,824, Buchanan vs. Peterson; finding for deft. and judgt.—3,709, Eckert vs. Levison; mo. n. t. heard and taken.—3,999, People, etc. vs. White; deft. released from imprisonment.—3,885, Tunison vs. City; lv. to file addtnl. pleas.—1,878, in re McCarthy, insane; order for temp. commitment to custody of daughter.

Judgments—3,848, William Egebrecht vs. Eugene A. Mullan; judgt. on ver., $100.—3,532, John J. Bryant vs. John C. McCord; same, $395.12.

Probate Court.

Est. Rosa Tauber; ord. that guard. present inv. and acct. in ten days and attch. quashed.—Est. John Granger; proof heirship.—Est. Jane McGrath et al.; guard.'s inv. appd.—Est. Edward McGrath; lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. James Powers; acct. to stand as final acct.; est. settled and admr. dischgd.—Est. Anna Gegenworth; extrx. to retain bal., final acct. appd., est. settled, and dischgd.—Est. Maggie Monan; final acct. appd. and guard. dischgd.—Est. Clemens Kuehne; extrx. excused from further duty until further ord.—Est. Laura Seeley; lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.

Administrations—Est. William Carey; letters adm. to Ellen Carey, bond $10,000 appd.

Guardianships—Est. George Marchant; letters guard. to David Marchant, bond $2,000 appd.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 353, 372, 430, 449, 455, 478, and 486 to 500, incl. No. 348, W. L. O. & L. M. Co. vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—First call, Nos. 698 to 747, inc. Trial call term Nos. 8,238, 8,244, 8,250, 8,252, 8,270, 8,280, 8,282, 8,285, 8,298, and 8,312. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Term Nos. 9,242, 9,302, and cases from Judge Smith's call. No. 9,174, Piper vs. Connelly, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 385, 386, 388, 389, 391, 393, and 395. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—First call, Nos. 201 to 250, inc. Trial call term Nos. 609, 612, 617, 621, 622, and 635. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. Nos. 2,632, C. & W. I. R. R. Co. vs. Smith; same vs. Jenks. 3,868; and term Nos. 380 to 383, inc. No. 3,560, Lathrop vs. Street, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 898, 1,103, 1,609, 362, 1,211, 1,265, 1,303, 1,305, 1,323, 460, 771, 815, 816, 811, 850, 851, 1,084.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 1,100, 1,101, 1,225, to 1,270, 1,289, 1,296, 1,298, 1,304, 1,364, 1,385.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, | H. W. Buchman,
27 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch. | Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
682 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING about $130 in cash and a check for $50 on Manufacturers' Bank of Philadelphia. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Room 6 Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—ON ASHLAND-AV., MAY 22, a large yellow bull mastiff dog. The party who has now possession is known, and will please communicate with O Y 80, Tribune office, and save trouble.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MAY 16, A brown mare, about 15 hands high, with star, left hind foot white, with open delivery-wagon attached. Any person returning the same to 163 South Water-st. will be liberally rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

A. B. TALLMAN, REAL ESTATE and loans, Room 11 Quincy Building, opp. P.-O. Special attention to sale of first-class property.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTH EXTERminated by contract; no cure, no pay; Oakley's exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, midwife and doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

MANUFACTURERS, PATENTEES, etc., desirous of introducing their specialties into the Australian colonies are invited to correspond. Undeniable references. Address COLONIAL, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

R. McCHESNEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTant. Address, 2523 Indiana-av. Refers by permission to William Warren, resident Secretary of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company; John Crerar, of Crerar, Adams & Co.; L. J. Gage, Vice-President First National Bank.

TYPEWRITER COPYING ACCUrately done; special rates for circular letters. B. F. HANSON & CO., 52, 107 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING ACCURATEly done at 127 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED CATS of all sizes, color, kind, and species to enter the Great Prize Cat Contest that commences on Sunday next at the Dime Museum, 158 and 160 West Madison-st. Free entry and liberal prizes. Entry-book now open. Apply to C. A. BRADENBURGH, Manager's Office, daily from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.

WHY BE ANNOYED BY RATS, MICE, roaches, flies, and water-bugs, when a 10-cent box of Devil Among Rats will do?

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAL ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 113 East Madison and 133 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

DAKOTA DIRT—PROFITABLE INvestment for large or small sums for a short time. H. M. MARPLE, 154 La Salle-st., basement.

TO LOAN—$14,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON gilt-edge real-estate security. JOHN WOODBRIDGE JR., Room 24, 80 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn.

MORTGAGES WANTED—

Money to loan (in large amounts) on first-class city property. No commissions charged. Apply to NOAH W. BROOKS, Room 8 Reaper Block.

WANTED—$400 FOR ONE YEAR ON first-class security. Address R 77, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

4 GROVELAND PARK.—PLEASANT rooms, with all modern conveniences can be had; accessible by rail or street cars. H. P. HEALD.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board.

227 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR WAbash-av.—two or three gentlemen can obtain nice rooms in private family with breakfast and 7 o'clock dinner. Reference required.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, with board, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath. Furnished rooms, $2 to $4.

735 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen. Transient and day board.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—Pleasant single rooms 50 cents and 75 cents per night.

MARION EUROPEAN HOTEL, 286 and 288 Wabash-av., one block from Exposition Hall—Large rooms, single or en suite, handsomely furnished; rates from 75 cents to $2 per day.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and finely furnished; cool and large, pleasant rooms for families; board $6 to $8 per week; day board $4; transients $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 112 TO 118 FIFTH-av., Chicago—Enlarged and refurnished throughout; $2 per day; convenient to the Exposition Hall, and all railroad depots, street-car lines, theatres, and public buildings. Table-boarders accommodated.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., two blocks from Exposition; rates $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—STANDING DESK 6 FEET long; body finished and inclosed; contains book-rack, shelves, and pigeon-holes. Inquire at Room 3, 19 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings; a large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$45,000—FINE BUSINESS block and ground. Rents $5,270 per year; pays 11 per cent net; on one of the best business streets in Chicago.

$25,000—3 brick stores and ground on Desplaines-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; rents $230 per month; this property is growing as well as renting well.

I want a cash offer for lot 75x150 fronting on Jefferson Park; it is in one of the best residence parts of Chicago; only 15 minutes street car time from new Board of Trade. We will sell cheap.

I want to sell 900 West Van Buren-st., first-class 10-room framed house; lot 25x150; 100 feet from Western-av.; house is built in flats of 5 rooms each; in excellent order; rents $45 per month; taxes $22; here is a bargain.

I have a lot 50x150 on Madison-st., near Elizabeth. I will sell for $315 per foot. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
1473 Michigan-av., vacant lot, 25x160.
376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE LIST of property of all classes in each division mailed on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRALLY-LOCATED Chicago business property, improved and unimproved. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

CHEAP LOTS
ALL OVER THE WEST SIDE.

West Taylor-st., $350 to	$ 800
West Fourteenth-st., $475 to	650
West Twelfth-st., $1,000 to	1,500
Hastings-st., $450 to	550
Maplewood-av., near Lake-st.	600
Cicero-court, corner Harrison-st.	450
Van Buren-st., east of California-av.	700
Jackson-st., west of Track	700
Monroe-st., near California av., $650 to	750
A good lot on Adams-st., near Campbell-av., per foot	60
66x230 on Van Buren-st., east of Western-av.	65
100 feet corner Jackson-st. and Oakley-av.	75
48 feet on South Oakley-av., near Polk-st.	40
Polk-st., near corner Idaho, 3 lots, each	800

Warren-av., between Western-av. and the track, several fine lots, cheap.

Call and get one of our printed lists. Now is the time to buy, before prices advance. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
NEW SUBDIVISION.
25 lots on Ohio-st.
50 lots on Erie-st.
25 lots on Huron-st.

All between Leavitt-st. and Oakley-av., between two lines of street-cars; water in each street, and sidewalks will be built; terms of sale, one-fourth down and balance in one, two, and three years at 6 per cent; money loaned to parties wishing to build; complete abstract furnished; see plat at our office. Grand opportunity to buy a lot inside the city limits.

FOR SALE—155 AND 157 WEST LAKE-st., 40x155, to Eagle-st., with two good fronts, covered with improvements, now rented for $1,400; will sell for $11,000. This is a good piece of property to buy to hold. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
FOR $7,500.

One of the best brick houses and lots and West Monroe-st., near Honore; one-third cash, balance time to suit. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY A NON-RESIDENT—Stone-front business property on West Madison-st.; improvements new; well rented; can be had at a bargain if taken soon; splendid investment. Room 520 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 742 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $75 monthly.

These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS—BEST bargains in market; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

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FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, with 30-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome house, with 40-foot lot; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house, with 35-foot lot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New brown-stone front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—I have one special bargain on this favorite avenue.

FOR SALE—353 THIRTY-THIRD-ST. 10-room octagon stone front, with barn; house elegantly decorated and in excellent order. Address P 94, Tribune office.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD—The 100x150 feet, east front, 100 feet north of Forty-seventh-st., I offer for $90 per foot; is the cheapest piece of property that is now offered for sale on the Grand-boulevard; it is a bargain. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—HOUSES, lots, and acres in choice locations. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK AND South Evanston—Houses and lots; best bargains ever offered. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—HOUSES, lots, and acres; good locations; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$50,000—80 ACRES JUST one mile west of Pullman and 16 miles from Chicago (known as Sharpshooters' Park), with all the buildings and other improvements; depot on the land. It is a great bargain; land ought to bring $80,000; buildings cost over $20,000. Terms to suit purchaser. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$45,000—ONE OF THE finest stock ranches in Kansas, 3,440 acres; every acre under post and wire fence and cross-fenced; 2 frame houses, stock sheds, and feed racks; 3 large ponds, 2 wind-mills, 4 wells of lasting water, besides living creek across one corner of the farm. It is an excellent body of rich land, 4 miles from 2 depots, in Coffee County, 100 miles west of Kansas City; will put in over 200 head of Short-Horn cattle 2, 3, and 4 years old, with crops, etc., at $45,000. If you are looking for an elegant body of land for any kind of grain or stock this is it; terms easy; there is not another such a bargain offered in the West.

$5,500—If taken in 10 days, 50-acre farm inside corporation of Park Ridge, 13 miles west of Chicago; good frame house, first-class barn, water, orchards, and all under good fence, and there is no finer or richer little farm in Cook County; house fronts on the main street, and on graveled road in to Chicago; it sold in 1874 for $20,000; for any kind of crops or gardening there is no better chance; a man can get rich off of this farm by raising vegetables for city market; want the cash; no trade; it is cheap.

$65 per acre—155-acre farm, 25 miles south of Chicago and 8 miles south of Pullman; nice dwelling-house, barns, orchards, water, and good fences; good, rich land; terms easy.

160-acre farm, 25 miles from Chicago, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; fine brick dwelling, orchards, water, etc.; only half a mile from depot of town of 3,500 people, and excellent land; will trade for improved Chicago property.

$8,000—15-acre farm; good house, barn, etc.; only half mile from Naperville, on C., B. & Q. R. R., and 25 miles from Chicago; bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$6 PER ACRE—1,000 ACRES of as fine pine timber land as there is in Oconto Co., Wis. Only one mile from Peshtigo River. It never has been cut or burnt out. Estimates were made by experts in March, 1875, which were over 5,000 feet of lumber per acre. This land is cheap. The title is perfect. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN (DAKOTA) lots, cheap, until June 8, in this booming town. H. M. MARPLE, 154 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA'S FUTURE CAPital—Cheap lots can be had for the next ten days of H. M. MARPLE, 154 La Salle-st., basement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 80 ACRES WITHIN 15 miles, and 3 or 4 blocks from some good depot, for subdivision; not over $150 to $250 per acre. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—RESIdence on Michigan-av., or business property, or Wabash-av., seller to take 10-room stone-front house in good location in exchange. Address P 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH Side, from $3,000 to $8,000. Address R 60, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NICE HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS, and Surrey wagon for $90; also several top-buggies at low prices at BASSETT'S Stables, 1325 Wabash-av.

FINE COUPE ROCKAWAY, GOOD AS new, about half price, for sale. Inquire of J. B. INDERRIEDEN & BRO., 65 and 67 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—4 ROAD HORSES CHEAP at Chicago Driving-Park. L. G. BRODRICK.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 233 WABASH-av., keep all the latest styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, and the only place in this city where you can find the genuine Edwards' Lightning Jump-Seat Buggies. We have a fine second-hand extension-top Coan & Tenbroeck carriage and a platform Victoria but little used, at a special bargain.

LIVERY-STABLE, HORSES, BUGGIES, sleighs, etc., to be sold Monday, June 4, at Sheriff's sale. For further information call on JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, with all modern improvements, in my new block, 738 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,000, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000 or $10 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$22 PER MONTH—BRICK house, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$22—Brick house, 27 Grenshaw-st.
$12—Second floor, 35 Fillmore-st.
$16—First floor, 24 Fillmore-st.
Inquire at 532 Western-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class residence, No. 385 Ontario-st., 3-story and basement brown-stone front, dining-room on first floor; with large brick stable; will be sold or put in perfect order and rented from one to three years. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—JULY 1, 1883—HOUSE 353 Dayton-st., brick, 3-story and basement, bath, closets, etc.; a few blocks west of Lincoln Park; $30 per month. Inquire at the house except Sundays.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 3649 and 3033 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—SOUTH PARK—HOUSE ON Kimbark-av., near Fifty-seventh-st.; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. HENRY T. CHACE, 25 Borden Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE elegant building Nos. 1432 and 1434 Michigan-boulevard; finished in complete and perfect manner with all conveniences for comfort, including elevators, heating, janitor service, etc. Rental very low; lately reduced. Inquire at Room 5 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 6 and 7 room flats; ready June 1: 125 to 129 Thirty-fifth-st.; go and see them; or suites of 3 or 4 rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $30 per month, 662 West Madison-st. Inquire in dry goods store.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILIES only—Flats in the Hotel Albany, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., that will be completed May 1. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels and sideboards, etc. I will finish flats to suit tenants who rent before April 18. Plans may be seen at my office. JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE OHIO, 356 OHIO-ST., near the lake—Flats of 8 rooms (new); each flat has all the latest modern improvements. Go see them. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—BY D. J. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st.—Six and seven room flats with hot and cold water, gas fixtures, laundry, and bath at 148 La Salle-av. and 188 Erie-st., $37.50 and $50 per month; also flat of six rooms at 233½ North Franklin-st., $25.

TO RENT—THE APARTMENT HOUSE (four floors) No. 266 Huron-st., near Dearborn-av. Will be ready for occupancy about June 10. The house is well built, and has furnaces, ranges, hard-wood finish, wooden mantels, and all modern conveniences. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FLAT OF 7 rooms, bathroom, and laundry, on first floor, separate entrance, in a very healthy locality. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT NO. 20 GRANT-st., 6 rooms, bath, etc. WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st., ground floor.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT OF 270 EAST Huron-st., between State and Dearborn; 6 rooms, bath, etc; $40. Inquire at 95 Wells-st., drug-store.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also nicely furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, parlor floor, at 1329 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also nicely-furnished single room.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY-FURnished front room, with closet, gas, and bath. 27 Illinois-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room. References. 280 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM in private family, furnished, use of bath. 215 Illinois-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 PLEASANT ROOMS for housekeeping. 225 Marshfield-av., near Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
STORES.
741 West Lake-st., a good store and barn, $35.
647 West Lake-st., store, $30.
696 South Halsted-st., a good corner, $60.
530 West Madison-st., a fine store and basement, cheap.
835 West Madison-st., a good store, cheap.
631 West Madison-st., a fine store.
And others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER Michigan-av. and Randolph-st., two stores, five stories and basements, 30x133 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately. N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND basement 214 and 216 Washington-st.; also large second-story room corner Franklin-st.; good vault and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 372 West Lake-st.; rent $30 per month. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN First National Bank Building; very desirable. Possession given 1st of June, or July. Inquire of F. D. GRAY, National Deposit Company, in building.

TO RENT—19-21 WABASH-AV., LARGE basement office with store room. Inquire of R. H. McCORMICK, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BUSINESS suite of 5 rooms in Chicago, with vault and closets, in the Merchants' Building, northwest corner of La Salle and Washington-sts. Apply at Room 28.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICES, NO. 34 Monroe-st., next to Palmer House; best rooms, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Inquire at Room 4.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGton-st.

Building is being made elegant and complete, with elevator, etc.

Each office to have water and vault.

Rents low.

J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
Offices and rooms at 167 and 169 Washington-st.
Store, 741 West Madison-st.; good location.
Flats, 736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.
101 Winchester-av., 10-room brick house.
1461, 1471, and 1477 Fulton-st., 9-room brick houses.
Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield-avs., new brick houses, main floor and basement, 11 rooms, $35 per month; all modern improvements.
211 Fremont-st., 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, $33.33.
Halsted-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story frame houses.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
BY J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
94 Washington-st.

HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES, ETC.
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY (LOW).

TO RENT—245 AND 247 SOUTH CANAL-st., 3-story and basement buildings, suitable for merchandise or manufacturing. Will be altered to suit tenant. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 80 and 82 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY OF BUILDing 38 and 40 La Salle-st., good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—CORNER MILWAUKEE-AV. and Lake-st.—160 feet front on Milwaukee-av. The finest location in the city for a blacksmith and wagon shop. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BAKERY WITH oven; country town preferred. Address O R 85, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st., Room 26. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

ELOCUTION—PHYSICAL AND VOCAL development thoroughly taught; reduced terms to summer pupils. Call from 8 to 9 p. m. W. J. ANNAN, Room 8 Weber Music-Hall, Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Select. Type-writing without additional charge. Circulars sent when requested. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

$100,000 WORTH FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, crockery, and household fittings at immense bargains for 30 days; 25 per cent saved. The Empire and the Andrews-Burr folding-beds in 30 styles. Cash or easy payments to suit. Country buyers can save more than railroad fare by purchasing from this stock. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 281 and 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT BANK clerk; none need apply who have not had similar experience, nor who cannot furnish the best of references. Address L. D. SKINNER (personal), Wichita, Kansas.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer, office man, and shipping clerk; also several brisk salesmen, experienced or otherwise. 175 South Clark-st., Office 1.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIenced bookkeeper; must be adapted for any kind of clerical work; good salary. References required. Address S 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOSIERYman. References. SCHLESINGER & MAYER. West-Side store.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, ONE who understands the business and can come well recommended. WERVEKE BROS., 2900 State.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wholesale cigar and tobacco house, an A No. 1 salesman; Wisconsin or Minnesota. Q 60, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIFTY HARNESSMAKERS and several men to make bridles and strap work. RISSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for Michigan and Illinois; wages $1.50; board $3.50; free fare; 75 for quarry work. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PARTY IN SOME GOOD city to place mines with large body of ore; mines patented. Address S 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK for restaurant work, one that thoroughly understands his business. 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYwhere for a permanent, genteel business, guaranteed profitable in any town. Men making less than $40 a week should investigate. Papers free. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 1346 Michigan-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER'S DRAPER in Quincy, Ill., for one of the largest establishments west of Chicago. Address R 75, Tribune.

NURSES.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET NURSE for a 6-weeks-old infant. Call on DR. BANGA, Room 5, 181 South Clark-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of ability and good habits, in a first-class mercantile house where his services will in time be appreciated; salary at first small. Good references. Address S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man having some knowledge of shorthand and a graduate at law, as clerk. Address S 36, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—JUNE 1—BY A first-class bookkeeper and correspondent (25) A1 penman. Good references. Address Box 1866, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGgist; fifteen years' experience; good salesman and dispenser; understands surgical instruments. Well recommended. Address HARRIES & BULLYMORE, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BROKER'S office by middle-aged man now bank-clerk in this city; speaks several languages. Address M 46, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—A CUSTOMcutter who can furnish first-class references would like to correspond with a party in want of a man. Address R 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD bread and cake baker in country town. Address CHARLES STILL, Joliet, Ill.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman. Best city reference. Address R 74, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ASsistant civil engineer. Am a good surveyor and leveler, and a neat draughtsman. Address, stating salary you will give, R. C. WILSON, Columbus, O.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH girl as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address 2232 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO kitchen work in private family. 204 West Harrison-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl, without washing, in a Christian family. Call Monday, 28th, at 266 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANion. References required and given. R 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY competent of taking charge of a workroom in a shirt making establishment. S 32, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING PIANOS—AN IMMENSE stock at manufacturers' prices at the new warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, the General Agent, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

CASH—IF YOU WANT AN HONEST-made piano at an honest price, call at 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS.

Matchless in tone, finish, and durability.

Buy from the manufacturers and save dealer's profit. Easiest terms.

Special inducements to cash customers. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 160 State-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851—VOSE & SONS pianos; new improved uprights and squares; every instrument fully warranted. Lowest prices; easiest payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GABLER PIANOS—UPRIGHTS AND squares—A fine lot of these popular instruments at less than maker's prices at the warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. | W. W. KIMBALL and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS & ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

HAZELTON BROS. CABINET GRAND upright piano, $240; easy payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S SQUARE pianos, $135; easy payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR TUNING, repairing, storing, or shipping pianos with C. J. WHITNEY, General Chickering Agent, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT. New organs to rent. Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments. Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANO BARGAINS—GOOD INSTRUments at $75, $100, $125, and $150 at the warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS and organs in the city at the warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, General Chickering Agent, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

WHITNEY ORGANS—A SPLENDID range of these famous organs at the warerooms of the manufacturer, C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

5 DOUBLE FLOORS FULL OF PIANOS, AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST. (entrance, 190).

$10 A MONTH WILL BUY A FIRST-class new or second-hand piano, at cash prices, at 160 State-st. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.

$10 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano. Call and examine our stock; six different makes. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

$75, $100, $125, $150 EACH, SQUARE and upright pianos; payments $5, $6, and $7 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

CAUTION.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned not to buy warehouse certificates for whisky, made by W. C. Smith at Colesburg, Hardin County, Ky., brand "Happy Hollow," and bearing numbers as follows: 5 barrels September, 1881, Nos. 146 to 150; 5 barrels September, 1881, Nos. 156 to 160; 10 barrels November, 1881, No. 271 to 280; 5 barrels December, 1881, Nos. 384 to 388; 30 barrels May, 1882, Nos. 756 to 785, as papers were stolen from the undersigned, and will be worthless to the buyer. M. REES, 21 West Randolph-st. Will pay $25 reward to the party that returns these warehouse certificates to me and ask no questions. M. REES, 21 West Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A CAPITALIST if applied for soon—For sale or rent, a large house at the east end of the bridge in the thriving village of Dundee, suitable for a hotel or boarding or coffee house. Will exchange for cheap farming land in La Platte County, Colo., or in the vicinity of Dillon City, Beaverhead County, M. T. Apply to A. S. HOLLISTER, Dundee, Ill., or Walter G. Wrightman, Durango, Colo., or John Wrightman, Dillon City, Beaverhead County, M. T.

A CHANCE—I AM SENDING AN EXperienced attorney through the West and Northwest on my business; would like to reduce expenses by having him attend to other business in the same territory. Apply to WM. L. NEWMAN, Room 6, 70 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON DOING A good business at the Stock-Yards will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises, 3725 Halsted-st.

BARBER-SHOP, ALL FURNISHED, 4 chairs, marble stand mirrors; $30 per month; bath-rooms, furnished, $25. Apply at Benton House, 156 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE STOCK OF crockery, glassware, and house-furnishing goods in a city of 25,000 inhabitants; only two stores of the kind in the city; entire stock, fixtures, and good will for sale cheap to a party with ready cash. For further particulars address K. C. B. & CO., Akron Daily News, Akron, O.

FOR SALE—CLEAN NEW HARDWARE stock and tinner's tools. Correspondence solicited. Address Drawer 11, Marcellus, Cass Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—NICE, CLEAN STOCK OF drugs in store doing good business. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A 16-ROOM HOTEL, WITH fine bar newly furnished and refitted throughout, making money, and always full, near Union Stock-Yards; must be sold at whatever sacrifice.

We have a fine list of good business locations.

If you want to buy or sell call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST ESTABLISHed general merchandise business in a new thriving Dakota town; railroad terminus; fine location and water; post-office in store; invoice about $4,000; good reasons for selling. Address F. S. CARL, Watertown, Dak.

LIGHT MANUFACTURING—THE PAtentee of two good simple and practical inventions wants a partner; can be made on royalty, or will sell patents. Q 87, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ADVERtiser in purchase or lease of a valuable tract of coal land; $8,000 or $10,000 required, and references, will be the first consideration; the property is partly developed and in such condition that we can market 100 tons of coal per day by the 1st of October. Address, for one week, M 81, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician, 255 West Madison-st.

PEARL E. HUNTLEY, YOUNG AND gifted medium and magnetic healer, 235 West Madison-st., two flights front, Room 2; 10 to 6.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received until noon Thursday, June 7th, 1883, for Clearing, Grubbing, and Grading the extension of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway from Smithborough to Centralia, a distance of about 29 miles.

Separate Proposals will also be received for Bridging the line.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company in Jacksonville, Illinois, on and after June 2d.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be addressed to

WILLIAM S. HOOK, President, Jacksonville, Ill.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the B. & O. R. R. Co. (Baltimore and Calvert-sts.), Baltimore, until June 10, for the graduation and masonry of 27 miles of the Maryland Division, embracing Secs. 3 to 29, both inclusive, and 25 miles of the Delaware Division, embracing Secs. 5 to 37, both inclusive, of the Philadelphia Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's office, and blank forms for proposals obtained on application. Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform the work on which their proposals are made, and will be required to commence work within 15 days from the date notice is furnished of the allotment of work. The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

(Signed) H. T. DOUGLAS, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Plug Tobacco.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., U. S. A., NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., May 17, 1883.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, directly from manufactures only, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of June, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of such bidders as may be present, for furnishing and delivery at the U. S. Army Subsistence Store-house, No. 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., on or before the 28th day of June, 1883, **25,000 pounds of Plug Tobacco**, in accordance with specifications to be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished upon application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Plug Tobacco," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. W. BARRIGER, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:10 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:20 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ [illegible] a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 6:40 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.

Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b [illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b [illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b [illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b [illegible]
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b [illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a [illegible]
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a [illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a [illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a [illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:50 p m	b [illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b [illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b [illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Foreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b [illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b [illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b [illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:25 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	a [illegible]
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:25 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

·Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* [illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. }	*11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* [illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* [illegible]
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	§12:30 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, and particular information in regard to time of trains, etc., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company—65 Clark-st., corner Randolph, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st. (opp. Palmer House), and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 3:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	* [illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ [illegible]
Night Day and Expresses	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 9:00 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*12:01 n'n	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 6:40 a m

§Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:20 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot corner Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Huntington Express	* 7:30 a m	* 1:15 p m

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.

DAILY for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, and Manistee (Saturday and Sunday excepted) ... at 7 p. m.
Boat leaves on Saturdays ... at 8 p. m.
TRI-WEEKLY for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ... at 7 p. m.
WEEKLY for Green Bay and all bay ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Fayette, etc., Fridays ... at 7 p. m.
SEMI-WEEKLY for Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., on Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Friday ... at 7 p. m.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

Northern Michigan Line.

Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Wis., Frankfort, Mich., Glen Haven, Mich., Leland, Mich., Charlevoix, Mich., Petoskey, Mich., Harbor Springs, Mich., Cross Village, Mich., St. James, Mich., St. Ignace, Mich., connecting with D. M. & M. Ry.; Mackinac, Mich., Cheboygan, Mich. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av.

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

WIELAND ... May 31 | HAMMONIA (new) June [illegible]
SUEVIA ... June 7 | RHAETIA (new) June [illegible]

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England:

First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $[illegible]; cabin on Saturday steamers, $65 and $75; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $24. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chicago, Agents. Send for Tourists' Gazette.

Allan Royal Mail S. S. Line.

Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore.

Offers unsurpassed accommodations, all classes. FROM AMERICA to principal points in Europe. FROM EUROPE to any railroad station in the United States. Rates moderate, shortest sea route. Three weekly sailings. Safety the governing rule. ALLAN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 La Salle-st. CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager, Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 165 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

VOLUME X[illegible]
PRESTONS [illegible]
Rubber Clo[thing]
SLAUGHT[er]
MONDAY,
WILL BEGIN O[n]
GREA[t]
Rubber Clo[thing]
AND
Gossamer
AT
RETAIL
Chicago can now h[ave] [Rub]BER CLOTHING at [...] price.
ALL KINDS AND BES[T]
FOR
MEN,
WOMEN,
BOYS,
MISSES
AND
CHI[LDREN]
PRESTONS' RUBBE[R]
160 State
BANKRUPT S[ALE]
184 & 186 Sta[te]
TODAY AND THU[RSDAY]
GRAND SUMMER
MUSIC BOTH D[AYS]
Bring your children, co[...] and your aunts to see the
3 MIDG[ETS]
Jeannette, Litta, and [...]
Elegant Chrome Cards gi[ven]
An elegant WATER-CO[LOR] PICTURE given away to ev[ery] [pur]chasing $1.00 worth of goo[ds]
Remember, Ladies, TODA[Y] [...] day. Music both days.
Call early and avoid the r[ush]
BANKRUPT S[ALE]
184 & 186 State
Opp. the Palmer House.
PRESTON, KEA[N]
Banker[s]
100 WASHINGTO[N]
DEPOSIT accounts received.
COMMERCIAL paper discou[nted]
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bo[ught]
INVESTMENT Securities an[d]
CROWN
OIL STOVE,
Four 5-in. wicks.
Oven is removable, leaving four 8-in. holes for cooking.
Nothing equal in the market.
At wholesale at
83 & 85
Wabash-av.
MACLEAN &
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
IS NOW OPE[N]
From ST. PAUL AND
BOZEMAN, MON[T]
AND
From Portland, Oregon
Sound, to Missoula,
The gap is being filled at the rate [...] per day, and the road will be finish[ed] [...]ber. A line of Concord Coache[s] [...] ends of track. Tourists and settle[rs] [...] the road to reach any point in Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. [The] Pacific line is the most pic[turesque] miles of travel on the Ame[rican] [...] For settlers, pleasure travelers, [...] and business-men it offers unrival[ed] [...] is the only direct route to the won[ders] [of the] National Park and the magnifice[nt] Glaciers of the Puget Sound [...] region.
Pullman Cars on all through tra[ins]
G. [...]
General Passenger Age[nt]
SHAREHOLDERS' [...]
Notice is hereby given that the [...] shareholders of the Chicago & [...] Company will be held at the offic[e] Room 23, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chi[cago] [...] day, the 30th day of May instant, [...] the forenoon.
Chicago, May 17, 1883.
SHAREHOLDERS' [...]
Notice is hereby given that the [...] shareholders of the Kankakee & [...] road Company will be held at the [...] pany, Room 23, No. 78 Michiga[n-av.] [...] Wednesday, the 30th day of M[ay] [...] o'clock in the forenoon.
Chicago, May 17, 1883.
SHAREHOLDERS' [...]
Notice is hereby given that the [...] shareholders of the South Chicag[o] [...] will be held at the office of th[e] [...] No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on [...] day of May instant, at 11:45 o'cloc[k]
Chicago, May 17, 1883.
STOCKHOLDERS' [...]
NEW Y[ORK]
The annual meeting of stockho[lders] [...] Central Railroad Company for the [...] and the transaction of other busi[ness] [...] Wednesday, the 30th day of May, [...] noon, at the office of the compan[y] [...] cago.
The stock transfer books will b[e] [closed] afternoon of the 11th of May unti[l] [...] 1st of June.
L. A. C[...]
FAIR[BANKS']
SCA[LES]
FAIRBANKS [...]
Cor. Lake St. & [...]